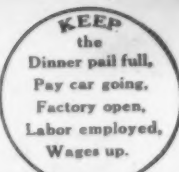




Solving the Strike Problem—Unique Illustrated National Campaign Map



LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVII. No. 2771

New York, October 15, 1908

Price 10 Cents



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Putting Ginger Into the Campaign.

JUDGE TAFT MAKING A ROUSING REPUBLICAN SPEECH TO AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation books are open for your inspection. Guar-
anteed average 115,000 copies weekly.

"In God We Trust."

Thursday, October 15, 1908.

The World's Most Prosperous Nation.

IN A PERIOD of world-wide industrial adversity, the United States is the most prosperous country on the globe. It is the most prosperous country because, while the adversity struck us earliest and hardest of all the countries, the rally here came quickest and has extended farthest. When the setback struck us in the closing days of October, 1907, our purchases from the rest of the world promptly shrunk, while our sales to the world promptly increased for several months, though they then fell off slightly. Thus, for the fiscal year which ended on June 30th, 1908, there was a balance in our favor in the foreign trade of \$666,000,000, which was the largest ever rolled up in any twelvemonth. It was \$120,000,000 more than the balance for 1907. It was \$2,000,000 more than the balance for 1901, which was the largest ever attained until 1908. No other country in the world ever had a favorable margin of trade even remotely approaching ours for 1908. Here was the most striking exhibition of an adjustment to unfavorable conditions which the world has seen. In this way we increased our credits abroad and obtained the gold which we needed to help us to tide over the financial scare.

In November and December, 1907, we imported \$108,000,000 of gold. Some of it came to us in response to the new credits which we created with our big merchandise balance. Part of the gold was borrowed. Moreover, we obtained the gold in the face of the large advances in discount rates by the national banks of England, France, Germany, and the rest of the European countries. We have returned some of this gold to Europe since then, because we have no immediate need for it. It served its purpose in relieving the financial tension. When we want it again we can get it, and can get it in just as large amounts as we need. We can get it because we have larger and more varied resources than any other country in the world, and because we make many of the things which the world needs.

We produce more coal, iron, lead, cotton, wheat, corn, petroleum, silver, and other things than any other country. We have the greatest number of miles of navigable rivers of any nation. We have the idle lands which could produce all the cotton which the world will be able to use annually during the next third of a century. We have as much wealth as any two other countries, and more fluid capital than any three other countries. Our people are the most inventive and versatile on the face of the earth. The fact that the United States has the freest and best government in the world counts for much in determining its prosperity. Socialism, which is a menace even in England, and which is overrunning almost every other great country in the world, has no standing in the United States, despite the 400,000 votes which were polled by Debs in 1904, and the 700,000 or 800,000 which he will possibly poll in 1908. The danger of attack from other countries, from which even England is not exempt, is absent here. We have no neighbors who would be formidable to us in war. All our neighbors have as much of an interest to be friendly with us as we have with them, and more of an interest.

Largely through the protective-tariff policy of the Republican party, the development of our industries

is more symmetrical than is that of any other country on the globe. The farmers of the country have paid up their mortgages and have felt the stress of the recent hard times but little. The wealth of our millionaires is largely overestimated by sensational writers, while the property holdings of our workers are underestimated. The increase of the savings-bank deposits from \$1,935,000,000 in 1896, the year in which Bryan made his first canvass, to \$3,500,000,000 in 1907, practically all of which represent the money of the poorer people, is decisive testimony as to the growth in comfort and independence among the great mass of the wage-earners of the country.

Even adversity is working to our advantage, for the aliens who temporarily returned to Europe during the scare which began last October, are advertising our resources throughout Europe. Some of them are returning to us on account of the business improvement which is making itself felt, and they are bringing some of their neighbors with them. Most of the others will be back with us in a year or two. Here are a few of the reasons why the receipts of the government are increasing, why the number of cars which are actively employed keeps on going up, and why the earnings of the railways and the clearings of the banks are once more advancing.

A country with so many sources of wealth as the United States possesses can laugh at the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.

Work for the Churches To Do.

THE LEADERS of the gambling element in the State of New York are proclaiming their determined purpose to defeat the re-election of Governor Hughes. They are offering bets that they can do this. The purpose of these bets is to influence voters who want to be on the winning side. The decent people of the State, as represented largely by the churches of all denominations, were in great part responsible for the renomination of Governor Hughes. The vigorous support they gave him in his endeavor to enforce the constitutional mandate against the gamblers was responsible for the defeat of the gambling element in the Legislature and for the renomination of Governor Hughes.

It is no secret that the sporting element, which means those who are allied with the gamblers, is powerful and far-reaching. It is determined that Governor Hughes shall not be re-elected, and it is reaching out in divers and devious ways to encompass his defeat. This work is going on with special vigor and vindictiveness in New York City, and the prediction is freely made that the majority against Governor Hughes below the Bronx will be at least 100,000 and that it will be sufficient to overcome any up-State plurality he may receive. Law-abiding citizens of the State should unite to resent the attempt of one of the most vicious elements to defeat a public official whose sincerity, integrity, and ability are beyond question.

The sinister suggestion that the gambling element is depending in part for its success upon a trading combination it has made, or hopes to make, with some dissatisfied Republicans in certain sections may or may not be justified. We hope and believe that it is not. We shall know better after the returns are in, and it is safe to say that if any such abhorrent combination is made, and if it should result in the defeat of Governor Hughes, the penalty an outraged public would inflict would be the permanent retirement to private life of the offenders. We urge the ordering, God-fearing, law-abiding people of this State, without regard to party affiliations, to lose no time and no opportunity in impressing their views as profoundly as possible upon all those who may be in doubt as to their attitude toward the gubernatorial candidates. The election of Hughes must be made certain, and by an overwhelming plurality.

Presidential Candidates on the Stump.

IN ONE respect 1908 will be memorable in political annals. It is the first canvass which has seen the presidential candidate of each of the great parties on the stump simultaneously. It is also the first canvass for a quarter of a century in which the Republican nominee has appeared in several States on a speaking tour. General Harrison set the fashion of a "front-porch" campaign in 1888, which Mr. McKinley followed in his first canvass. Mr. Roosevelt was in office when he made his campaign for the presidency, and thus tradition and the dignity of his post prevented him from making a direct appeal to the voters for election. As neither Mr. Taft nor Mr. Bryan is in office, however, he is not fettered in this way.

William Henry Harrison was the first presidential candidate who ever made any direct appeal to the electorate on the stump. He made half a dozen speeches in Ohio and Indiana in 1840, and although he was in feeble health these talks gratified the people and made votes for him. General Winfield Scott, also a Whig candidate, was the next nominee to appear on the stump, but as the Whig party in 1852 was on the decline, he could not have arrested its fall even if he had been an effective orator, which he was not. While Lincoln was a good stump speaker, he remained silent in 1860. Douglas was the only one of the four presidential candidates who personally appealed to the people in that year, and he spoke in many States. The split in his party, though, destroyed all the chances which he might have had under other conditions. Greeley, in 1872, made fully as extended a stumping tour as Douglas did a dozen years earlier; and Blaine, a dozen years later, covered a still larger territory in

his speech making; while Bryan, in each of his first two campaigns, covered more ground than all of those did combined.

The fatality attending the Blaine canvass naturally has had no deterrent effect on Mr. Taft. The conditions are widely different now from what they were then. Taft has no St. John Prohibitionist defection, no Burchard blundering, and no Conkling feud to impede him. On national issues the party is harmonious. As compared with the Democracy, the Republican party is far more powerful now than it was twenty-four years ago. Mr. Taft is a very engaging personality. He is a frank talker, who wins friends by his speeches.

The Plain Truth.

THE DISCLOSURE that the Grover Cleveland article in favor of Judge Taft was not genuine reflects no discredit on the New York Times, which gave the letter its greatest publicity. The circumstances, as the Times explains, all pointed to the genuineness of the contribution, and it has taken the only and proper course in the matter by turning the facts over to the district attorney for investigation, as the charge of forgery is obviously involved. The circumstances clearly indicate that if an imposition was practiced the Times was entirely innocent of knowledge of it, and hastened not only to give the facts publicity, but also to start an official inquiry, which we trust will bring out the truth.

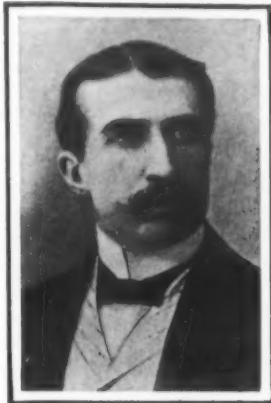
A PRACTICAL illustration of the benefits of a protective tariff is found in the columns of our free-trade contemporary, the New York Evening Post. In its issue of September 18th, commenting on the business outlook, it says, "The hosiery trade is perhaps the worst sufferer, which is due to the competition of German manufacturers; decline in the price of yarn and a reduction in wages abroad have enabled the German manufacturers to sell their goods here at a price lower than that asked by the domestic makers." This is the whole argument in a nutshell for the protective tariff. Lower wages abroad enable the foreign manufacturer to undersell us in our own markets, unless we set up a protective-tariff wall in self-defense. Those who are discussing the propriety of cutting down that wall at the approaching session of Congress should bear in mind that, in spite of the tariff on hosiery, German manufacturers are selling their goods in the United States and driving out the product of American hosiery mills. Either wages in the latter must be reduced or the tariff must be maintained.

AS WE have said before, the people still remember that we have had four years of Bryan once. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1892 until 1896. We had a Democratic President and a Democratic House and Senate, and Mr. Bryan, as a leading member of the principal committee in the House, had a splendid opportunity to demand consideration for his theories. More than all this, we had during that time a period of the severest depression that this country has ever known, and if Mr. Bryan had any remedies to offer, that was his great opportunity to do his best work. Mr. Bryan's failure while he was for four years in office at Washington, and a prominent member of one of the three great branches of the government, to accomplish anything for the public good does not justify the belief that he could do anything better if he were in the White House. We have had four years of Bryan in office at Washington, and they were years of panic, depression, the closed factory, and the soup house. They were the years during which the protective-tariff-smashers had a free hand to do their worst, and they did it. Do we want four more years of Bryan at Washington? This is the question that the people must answer on the third of November. All other questions which becloud this great issue may well be cast aside by the leaders of the Republican party.

THE Republican leaders should bear in mind that the tactics of the enemy, and especially of Mr. Bryan, is to put the Republican party on the defensive. There is no reason why the respective positions of the two parties should be reversed. It will be a great tactical disadvantage if the Republican party permits itself to be driven into the defensive. With considerable skill Mr. Bryan is seizing the opportunity which the Foraker incident has presented to indict the protective tariff once more as "the father of all the trusts." He demands not only the persecution of the Standard Oil Company, but of the United States Steel Corporation, of the American Sugar Refining Company, the National Biscuit Company, and of every other great corporation which has grown out of the consolidation of competing interests. It makes no difference to him whether these corporations have been honestly and skillfully operated, and whether they have reduced the prices of their commodities or maintained them at reasonable rates, at the same time maintaining the wages of their employees and keeping them at work during all this period of depression. The campaign is too short for the Republican party to undertake to defend itself from stale and moth-eaten accusations. Its leaders should not permit themselves to be put on the defensive. Mr. Bryan's whole record is so full of errors, his theories have been shown to be so impracticable, and his instability has been so clearly demonstrated that he is vulnerable from every standpoint. It is not surprising that he is extremely anxious to shift places and to put his opponents on the defensive. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose, but the Republican leaders should be quite as alert as Mr. Bryan.

People Talked About

OWING to the closer relations growing up between us and our South American neighbors, increasing interest is felt in this country in the affairs of those republics.

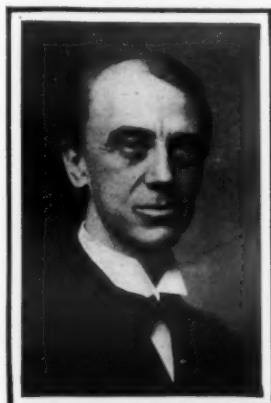


AUGUSTO B. LEGUIA,
The lately elected President
of the republic of
Peru.

It is therefore a matter worthy of note that Peru has lately inaugurated a new President. The statesman who is now the chief executive of that picturesque land is Señor Augusto B. Leguia, who bids fair to be one of the best Presidents the Peruvians have ever had. Señor Leguia has had a brilliant business career. He was for years the representative of a great New York life-insurance company in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador. Later he became the manager of a Peruvian life-insurance company, but resigned to direct with splendid success the affairs of a sugar company controlling large estates. Señor Leguia has also founded several industrial companies and is widely known for his organizing talent and executive ability. As minister of finance during the past administration, he was admitted to be the most notable incumbent of that difficult office that Peru has had in modern times. He deserves a great share of the credit for the present prosperity of Peru, the national income having increased from twelve million to fifteen million dollars during his administration. Among the various progressive efforts he has successfully undertaken are the formation of a national steamship line, the three million dollar loan for the purchase of naval armament, and the creation of the deposit fund. It is believed that Peru will have, under President Leguia, a capable and sound administration and a continuance of its prosperity.

NOT A LITTLE surprise was caused recently by the announcement that the famous Civil War hero, General Daniel E. Sickles, had been reunited to his wife after a separation of twenty-seven years. Very few persons were aware that the general had a wife living. After he achieved fame in the conflict between the North and the South, General Sickles, then a widower, was sent to Madrid by President Grant as our minister to Spain. There he married the present Mrs. Sickles, who was the daughter of a Spanish counselor of state and niece of the Marquis of Novaliches. When the general's term as minister expired, he returned to this country without Mrs. Sickles, who felt that she could not leave her parents permanently. General Sickles was just as strong in his attachment to America, and so, without any real ground of estrangement, the separation began. Lately Mrs. Sickles learned that her husband was in poor health and not likely to live long. The old affection was reawakened in her, and she hurried to this country to be at his side, where, it is said, she will now remain. General Sickles is one of the most picturesque figures in our history, and few Americans have so large a host of friends and well-wishers.

SOME time ago Colonel A. K. McClure said that the journalists are the greatest of our teachers, and that there is every reason why they should have a special education to fit them for such duties. Universities are now establishing schools of journalism, the latest to do so being the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Mo.



WALTER WILLIAMS,
Dean of the school of journalism recently established at the University of Missouri.—Douglass.

Walter Williams, who has been selected as dean of this school, is one of the ablest men in American journalism and a man of wide newspaper experience. In addition to acting as editor of the Columbia (Mo.) *Herald* and the *Daily State Tribune* of Jefferson City, Mo., Mr. Williams was for two years editor of the *St. Louis Presbyterian*. In 1895 he founded a monthly magazine in the interests of newspaper men. He has been president not only of the Missouri Press Association, but also of the National Editorial Association. In 1904 he was the organizer and secretary of the World's Press Parliament at St. Louis. Of his qualifications to teach journalism there can be no question. Students in the school will be given actual experience in newspaper making in connection with the *University Missourian*, a daily paper published by the university, but having all the regular departments of a great metropolitan daily.

CONTRARY to various rumors, it is now said that President Roosevelt will not take with him on his hunting trip to Africa any of his old comrades of the chase. It is stated that he will be accompanied only by two scientists and his son Kermit. One of the scientific men will be a taxidermist and the other a naturalist from the National Museum at Washington. Kermit Roosevelt has been perfecting his skill in photography, and is expected to make numerous pictures of African scenes and incidents including his father's exploits. The President will do all the hunting, being aided by a body of natives, and he intends to present animals which he captures to the National Museum.

WITH the growing certainty that Judge Taft will be elected to the presidency, a lively interest is being manifested throughout the country in the coming mistress of the White House. Able and popular though Mr. Taft undoubtedly is, Mrs. William H. Taft is sure to prove a potent factor in making his administration agreeable to the people of the United States. She is an ideal helpmate for a public man, and she has sympathized with and aided her husband at every step of his exceptional career. She has always made it a point to be interested in the things that absorbed his attention, and she is credited with having persuaded him not to accept an appointment to the United States Supreme Court, which he was inclined to take, but to aspire to the presidential nomination. But for her it is possible that Mr. Taft would be to-day sitting on the bench of the nation's highest tribunal, instead of running for its highest executive office. Mr. and Mrs. Taft have been close comrades during their whole married life. Mrs. Taft is a well-educated and accomplished woman. She is very fond of music, and is herself a musician. She is a devoted mother, as well as wife, is an excellent housekeeper and entertainer, displays good taste in dress, and is gracious and tactful to a high degree.



MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
The probable next mistress of the
White House at Washington.
Copyright, 1908, by Fack Bros.

A TREMENDOUS sensation was lately created in Atlanta, Ga., society by the elopement of Miss



A POOR CHAUFFEUR AND HIS RICH BRIDE,
Russell J. Thomas, of Atlanta, Ga., and the heiress with
whom he eloped.



Silvey Speer, the pretty heiress to \$750,000, with Russell J. Thomas, the chauffeur of her family. The granddaughter of a man who in his day was one of the wealthiest and best-known citizens of Atlanta, she is only seventeen years old, and is not to come in to her fortune until she is twenty-one. Her marriage with Thomas made her family furious, and at the latter's instigation, the young couple were detained by officers at Charlotte, N. C., while on their way to Washington on a wedding tour. The bride's mother went after her, separated her from her husband, and brought her home. Every effort will be made by the young woman's relatives to prevent her from rejoining Thomas or receiving any messages from him. It is intimated also that legal steps will be taken, if good grounds can be found, to annul the marriage. The young lady has been taken to Europe on a trip, so as to get her away from the excitement which surrounded her at home. Thomas, it is said, permitted his wife to accompany her mother home from Charlotte because he believed that a reconciliation was in sight. Learning his error, he hurried to New York after his bride, but she had sailed before his arrival in the metropolis.

PREPOSTEROUS as was the immense fine of \$29,000,000 imposed by United States Judge K. M.

Landis on the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, some believed that the court's decision might be sustained by higher tribunals. The United States Court of Appeals, to which the case was carried, however, completely reversed the action of the lower court. In taking this step the court was profoundly influenced by the arguments of Mr. John S. Miller, the attorney for the company. Mr. Miller riddled Judge Landis's opinion, and convinced Judge Grosscup and associates that grave injustice had been done. Mr. Miller is probably the foremost lawyer in his city, and he is admired for his ability, integrity, and geniality by every member of his profession there. He has had a notable career as a lawyer, and has won triumphs in many important cases. While he has served leading corporations efficiently, he has also made a record as a public-spirited citizen and as a faithful official. While corporation counsel for Chicago, he is credited with saving millions of dollars and thousands of lives in his crusade against abuses. He was active in revising the practice act of the Illinois courts and the assessment laws of the State. Mr. Miller is a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and a graduate of St. Lawrence University. After his admission to the bar in 1870, when he was twenty-three years old, he went to Chicago, where he was not long in making his way to prominence and fame.

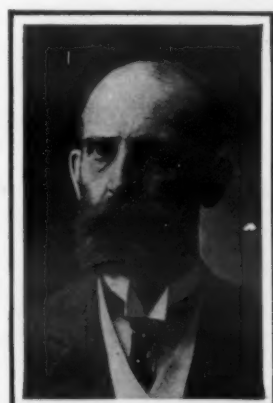


JOHN S. MILLER,
The able Chicago lawyer who secured
a reversal of the Standard Oil Com-
pany's \$29,000,000 fine.—Steffens.

THAT famous physician, explorer, and missionary, Dr. Wilfred F. Grenfell, who has effected so much for the good of the inhabitants of Labrador, is constantly adding to his laurels. His latest beneficent feat was the rescue of one hundred fishermen from death after their little vessels had been wrecked in a great storm along the rocky coasts of that far-north country. The doctor was on a trip in his hospital ship, the *Strathcona*, from Battle Harbor, for the northern limits of his mission. One of the worst gales ever seen in that region arose, and the *Strathcona* had great difficulty in fighting her way into Indian Harbor. For twenty-four hours she was obliged to remain in port, but then the doctor put forth again to sea to assist the distressed fishing fleet stretched along the coastline of two hundred miles. The storm wrecked fully fifty craft, and the *Strathcona* rescued or gave aid to the crews of all of them. Since his fearful experience on an ice floe last spring, the doctor's hair has turned nearly white, but he is as undaunted as ever, and his nerve does not fail him in the most trying emergency. He is one of the most heroic men of the time, and he has so much in common with the famous, self-sacrificing African missionary of the last century, that he has fitly been called "the Livingstone of Labrador."

NEARLY all great men have had their "doubles," that is, persons who have resembled them so

closely in feature and manner as often to be mistaken for them. Governor Hughes, of New York, is no exception to this incident of greatness. But while in most instances of this sort the double has borne a different name from the eminent original, in his case the *alter ego* possesses the same family name. Governor Hughes's double is Mr. R. S. Hughes, of Beaver, Pa., and the latter's resemblance to New York's chief executive is even more striking in person than in picture. Mr. R. S. Hughes's friends had said so much to him on the subject that when Governor Hughes opened the Republican national campaign at Youngstown, O., the Beaver gentleman took the pains of going to the Ohio city to verify the matter for himself. It is said that Governor Hughes, while sitting at breakfast there, was somewhat startled by what appeared to be his own image approaching. Nevertheless, he gave a cordial greeting to his visitor, who may also have some of the Governor's good qualities. Mr. R. S. Hughes is a native of Ohio, and he has been engaged for many years in the manufacture of mill machinery, being at present the general manager of a large establishment at Beaver, Pa.



R. S. HUGHES,
Who has attracted much attention
as the double of Governor
Hughes, of New York.

Constantinople Ravaged by Two Great Fires

ONLY PICTURES TAKEN BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF ANY AMERICAN NEWSPAPER OF THE FLAME-SWEPT DISTRICTS OF THE TURKISH CAPITAL—THE FIRES WERE STARTED BY THE SULTAN'S DISMISSED SPIES



RUINS OF MANY BUILDINGS BURNED AT STAMBOUL, WHERE SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE RENDERED HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE.



CARRYING AWAY THE DEBRIS OF THE STAMBOUL FIRE ON THE BACKS OF DONKEYS.



TURKISH FIREMEN WORKING AN ANTIQUATED APPARATUS AT A FIRE NEAR THE SEVEN TOWERS.



REMNANTS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF STRUCTURES DESTROYED IN THE SEVEN TOWERS FIRE, WHICH MADE ONE THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS.

Photographed especially for Leslie's Weekly by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

ALBERT PIERRE RENE MAIGNAN, the French historical painter, at Paris, September 29th, aged 64.

Machado de Assis, the Brazilian poet and his country's greatest man of letters, at Rio de Janeiro, September 29th.

Rev. Alexander Le Claire, seventy-five years a

Freemason, oldest member of any secret order in the United States, at Lynden, Wash., September 29th, aged 98.

Marcel Jambon, a French decorative painter, at Paris, September 30th, aged 60.

John Baxter Hoover, widely known naval constructor of the United States navy, who supervised the building of the famous ill-fated battleship *Maine*, at Elizabeth, N. J., September 29th, aged 75.

Brigadier-General J. E. Summers, of the army medical corps, at Atlantic City, N. J., October 1st.

Alvah A. Eaton, a botanist and authority on ferns and grasses, at North Easton, Mass., September 30th, aged 43.

Commander John B. Bernadou, U. S. N., who was conspicuous in the battle of Cardenas Bay, Cuba, in the Spanish-American War, and an author, at Brooklyn, N. Y., October 2d, aged 50.



ONE OF THE GREATEST HITS OF THE PARADE—GORDON THOMAS, THE FOUR-YEAR-OLD MASCOT OF NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 6, OF MINNEAPOLIS, DRIVING A ROMAN RACING CHARIOT DRAWN BY FOUR SHETLAND PONIES.



ATTRACTIVE FLOAT OF EVENING STAR LODGE, NO. 15, ST. PAUL, WHICH WON THE FIRST PRIZE.



SEDALIA (MO.) LODGE, NO. 142, MARCHING IN THE PARADE WITH ITS GOAT MASCOT.



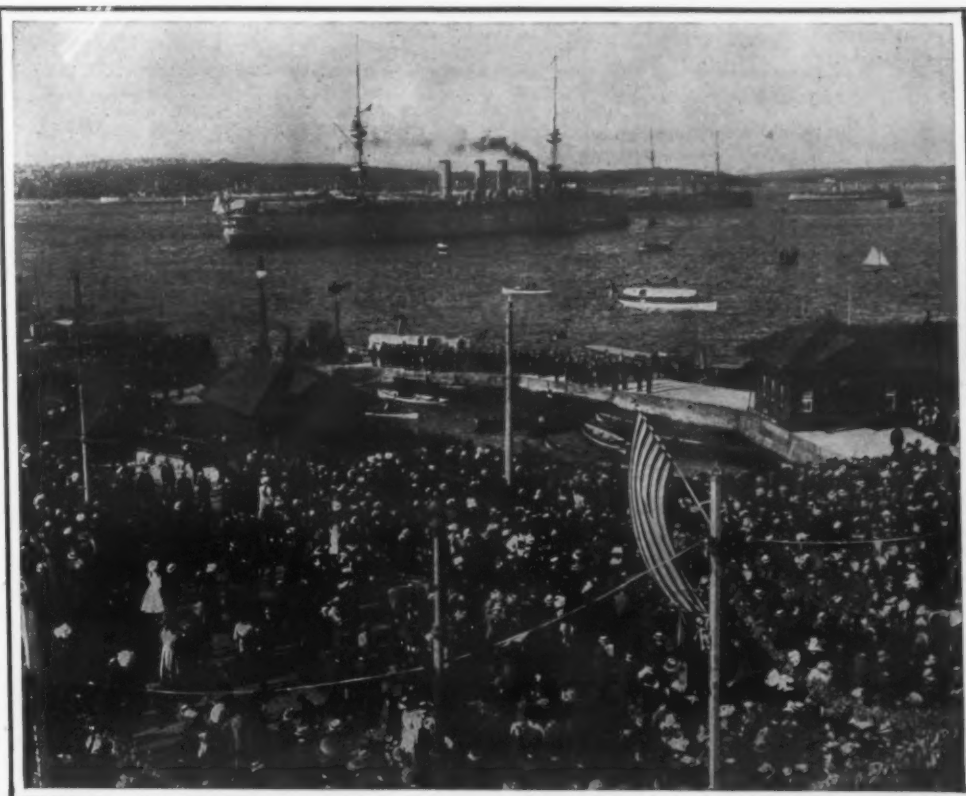
GRAND SIRE E. S. CONWAY AND HIS STAFF AT THE HEAD OF THE FIVE THOUSAND PARADERS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION PARADE OF THE I. O. O. F., IN DENVER.—*Photographs by M. Archibald.*

Salient Features of the Happenings of the Time



FIFTY THOUSAND LIVES LOST IN A FLOOD IN INDIA—GATE SCENE AT HYDERABAD, A CITY OF 100,000 INHABITANTS, WHERE THE FURIOUS WATERS SWEEP AWAY HUNDREDS OF HOUSES, FILLED THE STREETS WITH MUD, AND DROWNED HALF THE PEOPLE.—Copyright, 1908, by Underwood & Underwood.



TRIUMPHAL RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN FLEET AT SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD OF AUSTRALIANS VIEWING THE WARSHIPS IN THE HARBOR AND THE LANDING OF ADMIRAL SPERRY, AT "MAN-O-WAR STEPS," TO MAKE A CALL ON THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, LORD NORTHCOTE.—G. A. King.



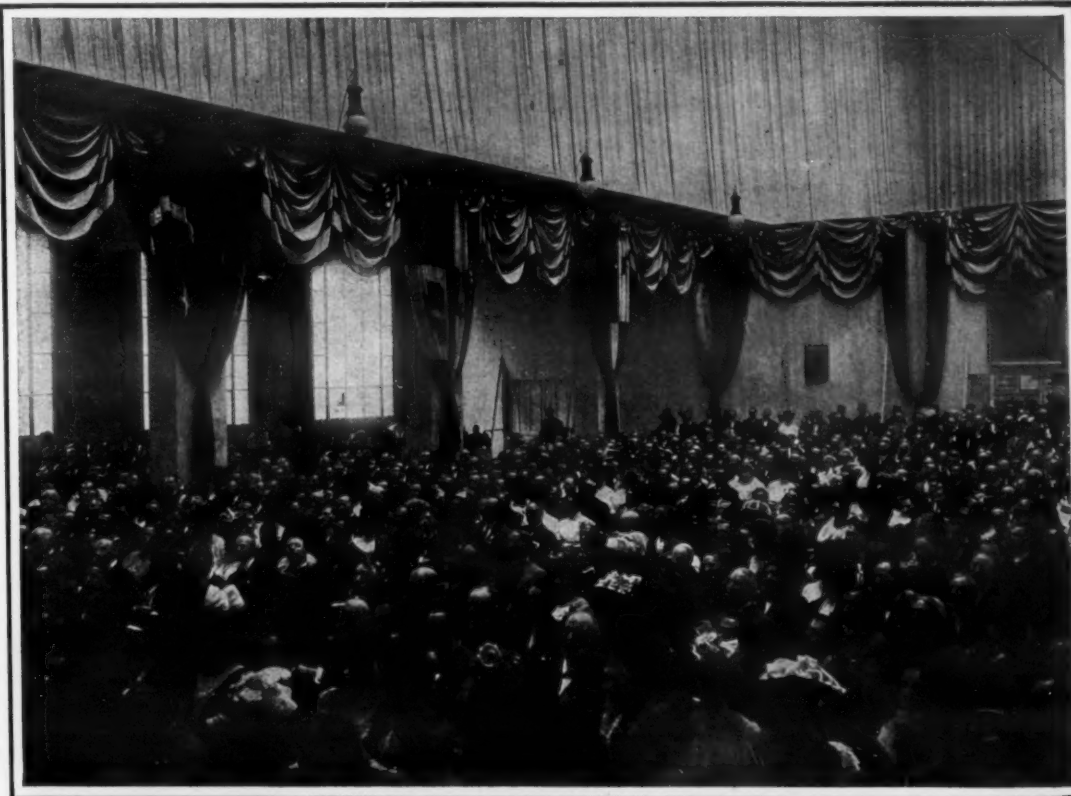
BUSINESS DISTRICT AT YOUNGSTOWN, O., THREATENED BY FIRE—FIREMEN FIGHTING THE FLAMES WHICH DESTROYED THE S. H. KNOX STORE, WHERE FIRE CHIEF RILEY AND CAPTAIN VAUGHAN LOST THEIR LIVES.—A. B. Christy.



A DEMOCRATIC DEVICE TO ADVERTISE BRYAN—DONKEYS HITCHED TO A CAB DRIVEN THROUGH PHILADELPHIA'S STREETS DURING THE FOUNDERS' WEEK CELEBRATION.—P-J. Press Bureau.



TAFT IN BRYAN'S HOME CITY—REPUBLICAN NOMINEE STANDING BESIDE GOVERNOR SHELDON AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION, LINCOLN, NEB.—J. F. Lewis.



THE WHOLE WORLD FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE—INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ATTENDED BY EMINENT MEDICAL MEN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.—Waldon Fawcett.

Plays and Players in the Metropolis

By Harriet Quimby

THAT there is more truth than fiction in the oft-repeated statement that there are no good plays to be had is proved by the fact that Percy Mackaye's atrocious mixture of farce, comedy, melodrama, tragedy, and pure foolishness found a manager willing to risk money on its production. Henry Miller, who is responsible for the play's appearance in New York, should be applauded for his daring, if nothing more, for henceforth he will undoubtedly be a target for aspiring dramatists, who, not entirely without reason, may figure out that, having accepted "Mater," he is probably in the humor to cast a kindly eye over anything that may come properly typewritten to his desk.

"Mater" is an unclassified quantity of dramatic material, no two parts of which fit each other. Mythology, fantasy, comedy, Latin quotations and quotations from "Hamlet," mythology again, and still more of the others, all click together on the stage to the tune of a weird song, which seems to be *Mater's* conviction of life put to music: "That the zest of love, and the test of love, and the best of love is laughter." With all due respect to Mr. Mackaye's frivolous heroine—a forty-five-year-old mother with serious-minded twins, one of whom is running for Congress, while the other aims for a professorship at Vassar—it must be said that if any mother in real life cavorted about her home as does *Mater*, at the Savoy Theatre, she would be sent by both her family and the authorities to the Islip State Asylum, and classified as a *dementia præcox*.

Mr. Mackaye started out with an idea, and under different treatment his production might develop into something worthy of being called a play. But, as it stands, it is neither fowl nor flesh, nor even good red herring. The humor in "Mater"—for there is humor—is so strained and so utterly lacking in spontaneity that it misses what it aims to achieve. The story of "Mater" concerns a widow with two children, old beyond their years. The son is a serious-minded poet with political ambitions. He is told that he cannot be elected unless he pays \$4,000 toward the campaign fund. A political leader calls to see him about the money, meets *Mater*, whom he mistakes for the daughter of the house, and at once there begins a game between the two. The son does not pay the \$4,000, because *Mater* flirts with the politician, until the election is over, and he is powerless to use his influence in counting out votes. After the election she dismisses him without a qualm of conscience, although in the meantime her political admirer has fallen seriously in love with her. The play ends with the refrain, "The test of love is laughter." Isabelle Ir-

ving plays the part of *Mater*. Others in the cast are Charles A. Stevenson, Frederick Lewis, Hazel Mackaye, and John Junior.

The lengths to which actors on the stage must go in order to play a part, and the expedients they must

Senator's son and daughter are involved in the scandal, and when they fear exposure by his private secretary (an upright young man of a reforming turn of mind), they try to involve the latter in the transaction. Of course virtue triumphs, and, in the end, justice asserts her sway. The interest centres around the Senator, Thomas A. Wise, and his secretary, a character cleverly taken by Douglas Fairbanks. There are plenty of interesting situations, a good deal of humor, and a lot of "go" in the play, from the time that the curtain rises on the decidedly laughable hotel scene in the first act. The public has already been brought to believe by muck-raking magazines and yellow journals that grafting and dishonesty are the chief characteristics of all public officials. The new play is not calculated to disarm this suspicion. Possibly the fact that only two of three Senators in the play prove to be corrupt justifies the playwright in concluding that he has done all



SCHOOL OF ACTING IN A STORE—FRANK J. MCINTYRE (AT LEFT IN EACH PICTURE), WHO PLAYS THE CHIEF ROLE IN "THE TRAVELING SALESMAN," LEARNING FROM A CLERK HOW TO DISPLAY SAMPLES.

resort to, is something that the rank and file of theatre-goers know nothing of. Many an actor, in order to secure an engagement to play a principal role, must needs acquaint himself with some peculiarities of a trade or profession, or must familiarize himself with the atmosphere that surrounds his part, and in doing this must visit out-of-the-way places, or get in touch with those who are living the part. In "The Traveling Salesman," now playing at the Gaiety Theatre, Mr. James Forbes, the author, has his leading character representing on the road a woman's ready-to-wear garment firm. The consequence is he must be familiar with the tricks of the trade and the little deft touches a representative of such a concern must have in order to properly display his samples. Frank J. McIntyre is cast for this part, and after the opening of the play he was in receipt of a dozen or more letters from commercial men, representing a line of goods the same that McIntyre, as *Bob Blake*, is supposed to sell, in which they criticised the manner in which Mr. McIntyre displayed his samples and tried them on the model. Realizing that there was much that he did not know about the game, the actor sought out a gentleman who is actively identified with a firm dealing in women's clothes, and besought instruction in the proper way to demonstrate these goods. There is a trick in every trade which is known to those who are particularly interested in that calling, and even the slightest deviation on the stage from the accustomed conditions arouses comment which distracts the mind of the auditor from the scene being played, and in consequence the play suffers.

The 2,500th performance by the original company playing "Ben-Hur," Klaw & Erlanger's great Biblical play, has recently been given. This is a remarkable record. Many of the members of the staff and horses who appeared at the first performance at the Broadway Theatre nine years ago are still with the production. The principals have changed, but some of the working crew have gone through their parts so often that they forget because of the routine of their tasks. The total number of performances of three "Ben-Hur" companies is 2,742. The New York Theatre company appeared 123 times, and a London company had a run of 122 performances. The original company with new scenery and new costumes goes out on the road this year to please another multitude. More persons have seen "Ben-Hur" than the population of the Pacific coast.

Nora Bayes, the singing comedienne who has scored such a tremendous success in "The Follies of 1908" at the New York Theatre, is writing musical comedy in collaboration with Lucy Weston, the English character comedienne. F. Ziegfeld, Jr., is to produce their work, and it is needless to say that there will be two star parts to the piece, as both Miss Bayes and Miss Weston will appear in it.

A long run can safely be predicted for "A Gentleman from Mississippi," at the Bijou. This is another of the old-fashioned melodramas touching on American politics, all of which have been well received, for anything that touches on politics touches the American heart. I regard it as extremely unfortunate that the play is intended to show that our greatest legislative body is a hotbed of corruption. The plot hinges around an old Senator from Mississippi, who is beguiled by a couple of his associates in the Senate into favoring the location of a naval station on a site which will aid in a disreputable land speculation. The old

that a patriotic citizen could properly ask of him—a conclusion in which I see no reason to concur. My criticism, however, does not detract from the fine characterization of the two principal parts by Wise and Fairbanks. The rest of the company, for the most part, is good.

For the first half hour, the listener who drinks in the lively music of "Marcelle," the new musical comedy at the Casino, will wonder what it is all about. If there is a plot to the affair it does not disclose itself perceptibly until the long first act is almost over. But this is "a musical comedy" and not a dramatic sensation, and like all musical comedies it depends for its success on its lively airs, brilliant settings, diaphanous costumes, and pretty girls. It has all of these, with the star part most appropriately committed to Louise Gunning, who sings well, looks well, and does well. Those who fancy musical comedies because of the music, the joy, and the dance there are in them, will favor "Marcelle." Those who prefer the humor of real comedy will not be particularly smitten by the new production at the Casino. Its sprightliness and the attractiveness of the star and of her excellent support promise, however, a good run for "Marcelle."

"A reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY" writes to ask me if I will not request the theatrical managers of New York City to print in their advertisements the hour at which their performances begin. The writer complains that she is unable in many instances to know the time at which she is due at the theatre, and that when she thinks it is eight-thirty, it is eight-fifteen, and vice versa. Right she is!



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
68. FREDERICK LEWIS AND ISABEL IRVING IN
"MATER."

Caricature by E. A. Goewey.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
69. GERTIE MILLAR AND JOHN E. HAZZARD IN "THE
GIRLS OF GOTTEMBERG."

Caricature by E. A. Goewey.

Stars Who Attract Crowds in New York Theatres



ANNA HELD, IN "MISS INNOCENCE ABROAD," SOON TO APPEAR AT NEW YORK THEATRE.—*Sarony.*



JESS DANDY AND LOUISE GUNNING, IN "MARCELLE," AT THE CASINO. *Hall.*



BERT LESLIE AND HATTIE WILLIAMS, IN A SCENE FROM "FLUFFY RUFFLES," AT THE CRITERION. *Hall.*



GERTIE MILLAR, STARRING IN "THE GIRLS OF GOTTENBERG," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER.



MARION LORNE, IN THE SAVAGE PRODUCTION OF "THE DEVIL."



KATHERINE GREY, IN "THE OFFENDERS," AT THE HUDSON THEATRE. *Kirkland.*



TRIXIE FRIGANZA, AT THE NEW YORK THEATRE, IN "THE AMERICAN IDEA." *White.*



ROSE COGHLAN, PLAYING IN "JACK STRAW," AT THE EMPIRE. *Sarony.*



CAROLINE WAIDE, IN GUS EDWARDS' "SCHOOL DAYS." *White.*



HELEN WARE, SOON COMING TO NEW YORK IN "THE THIRD DEGREE." *Sykes.*



WILLIAM HODGE AND JOHN GLENDENNING, AS SEEN IN "THE MAN FROM HOME." *Hall.*



ROY ATWELL, LULU GLASER, ATTITRED AS A BOY, AND ROBERT DEMPSTER, IN "MLLE. MISCHIEF," AT THE LYRIC. *Hall.*



AGNES DE LANE, THOMAS A. WISE, AND HARRY STUBBS, IN "A GENTLEMAN FROM MISSISSIPPI," AT THE BIJOU.—*White.*



MILDRED MANNING, WITH "LITTLE NEMO," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM.



ADELINE GENEÉ, IN "THE SOUL KISS," NOW ON TOUR. *Sarony.*



BARRY LUPINO, ENGLISH COMEDIAN, BLANEY'S VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

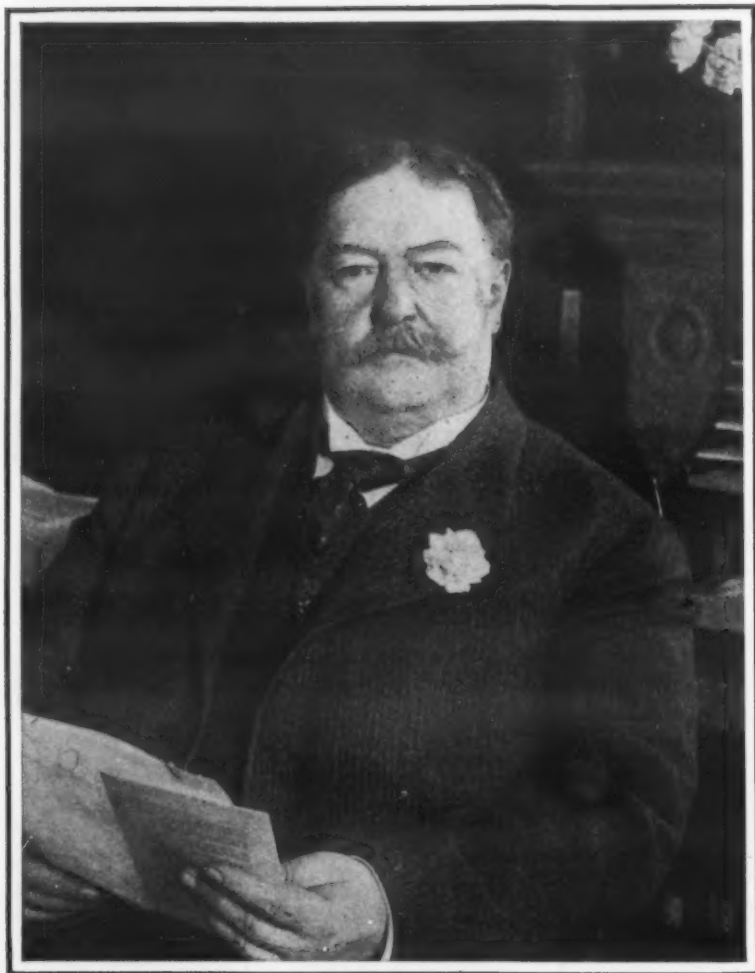


BICKEL AND WATSON, IN "THE FOLLIES OF 1908," ON TOUR. *White.*



MARIE CAHILL, IN "THE BOYS AND BETTY," AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—*Bangs.*

Presidential Candidates Compared



Copyright, 1908, by Underwood & Underwood.



Copyright, 1908, by Underwood & Underwood.

HERE are the pictures of two men.

One or the other will, in a few days, be chosen President of the United States.

He who aspires to that exalted place should have done much to show his fitness for the station he would occupy. By wisdom or by ability he should have demonstrated his right to that supreme and priceless honor.

Consider these two pictured countenances! Compare them in the most minute particular, and, when you have thus considered and compared them, take the life of each man and set the two records side by side, as their faces are here before you, side by side.

Scrutinize those two lives! Measure the one by the other, and then judge within your heart—not impulsively, not with partisan bias, but calmly, worthily, and as a patriotic citizen—which of these two men is the worthier to be honored by your vote and to be crowned with the glory of the greatest gift in the possession of the citizens of this nation!

Search first the life of William Jennings Bryan! It lies before you for your inspection.

What has he done to demonstrate his fitness to occupy that great post to which he now, for the third time, aspires?

Has he in the whole course of his life ever done one solitary thing to benefit the nation of which he is a citizen, or to advance the civilization and enlightenment of mankind?

Search your memory to its uttermost depths, and if you find that he has done one single thing, either by word or deed, that has proved of ever so little lasting benefit to the world, set that thing down to his credit.

Think! Is there one such single, solitary thing?

Twelve years ago he advocated the free coinage of silver, urging it upon the nation with all the strenuousness of his feverish and vehement nature.

This idea he no longer advocates.

A little more than a year ago he advocated with equal impetuosity the government ownership of railways—an ownership that would have entailed upon the United States a national debt of more than five thousand million dollars.

This idea, also, he no longer advocates.

But, has he abandoned it?

Twice he has advocated and twice he has ceased to advocate a dangerous and mistaken policy. What assurance have you that he does not a third time advocate a policy equally dangerous to the welfare of the nation?

And if you elect him to the presidency, what assurance have you that he will not attempt to put that dangerous policy into a disastrous effect?

His incompetency and his inadequacy to fill any of the major opportunities that he covets are known to all the world.

It is notorious that his first nomination to the presidency came to him not because of his ability in public affairs, but only because he happened to make a happy phrase in an oratorical outburst, which swept him into a position for which he had never before and has never since proved his fitness.

In the intervals between his unsuccessful campaigns he has sunk into comparative obscurity. Not one act in all that time gave any indication to the world that he was really awake to the needs of the hour.

Consider all this! Are not all the facts here set down about him incontestably true? If they are not true, name one thing that has been said amiss or that has been left unsaid, and let it stand to his credit.

If, however, these things are true, then how great is their significance! How great is your responsibility if your vote should help to seat this honest, erring, incompetent man in the presidential chair of this nation!

Turn now to William Howard Taft! Lay his life before you as his picture lies before you here.

His life is known to all men.

Consider it! Weigh it in the balance of your calmest and most candid judgment!

Think, if you choose, only of those two notable and splendid performances that stand before the world to-day as monuments of his wisdom and his ability—his civil governorship of the Philippines, and his establishment, as Secretary of War, of that vast governmental work now being done upon the Panama Canal.

Say nothing of his brilliant diplomatic successes in the Philippines, at Rome, in Cuba, in Japan—say nothing of these, but dwell only on those two monumental performances.

Consider how vast must be the fundamental abilities of a man who, emerging a comparatively unknown citizen from a relative obscurity, was suddenly called upon, first, to reconcile a people jealous and suspicious of the United States, and to convert that people from passive enmity to trusting friendship; next, to build up for a poor and helpless nation a government that should control but should not harass, and that should serve as a foundation for future self-government and advancement into the ranks of the free and enlightened nations of the earth.

This was a great and momentous task for any man, however experienced, to undertake. It was undertaken by a circuit judge from Ohio.

Did that circuit judge make good his undertaking?

His success stands to-day a monument to his sagacity, his wisdom, and his foresight.

Louder than any words the successful results of this great work speak to the world. For not only did he succeed in this, his first great undertaking, but he is also at this moment the man most honored and best loved by the people of the Philippine Islands.

His latest achievement is the establishment of the canal zone and the organization of the work on the Panama Canal—for to him, as Secretary of War, fell the ultimate responsibility for the execution of this vast project.

Here was an engineering feat so tremendous that even de Lesseps, proclaimedly the greatest engineer in the world, with France and the people of France behind him, failed to make even an adequate beginning.

This ex-circuit judge, this ex-governor of the Philippines, undertook the work.

To-day the great task moves toward completion, with an organization perfected by the man who shouldered the burden.

Such are the facts.

Here lie the lives of these two men, side by side before you.

It is yours to judge between them, for one or the other of the men who have lived these lives must soon become President of the United States.

One has added splendid success to splendid success, establishing governments, conducting delicate diplomatic negotiations, erecting gigantic engineering works for the lasting benefit of all the nations of the earth.

The other has contented himself with lecturing before literary societies and editing a weekly newspaper.

Think of all this! Lay it calmly and dispassionately before your intelligence! Then ask yourself in your heart of hearts to which of these two men you, as a good and patriotic citizen, should give your vote and thus help to elect him President of these United States.

We are now passing through a transitory state in our fortunes. Within the next four years the Ship of State must be guided amid the rocks and reefs of troubled legislation with a sure and steady hand.

Your vote, and the vote of such as you, will determine the momentous question as to which of these two men shall be the next President of the United States—a decision now most rapidly approaching the finality of irremediable fact.

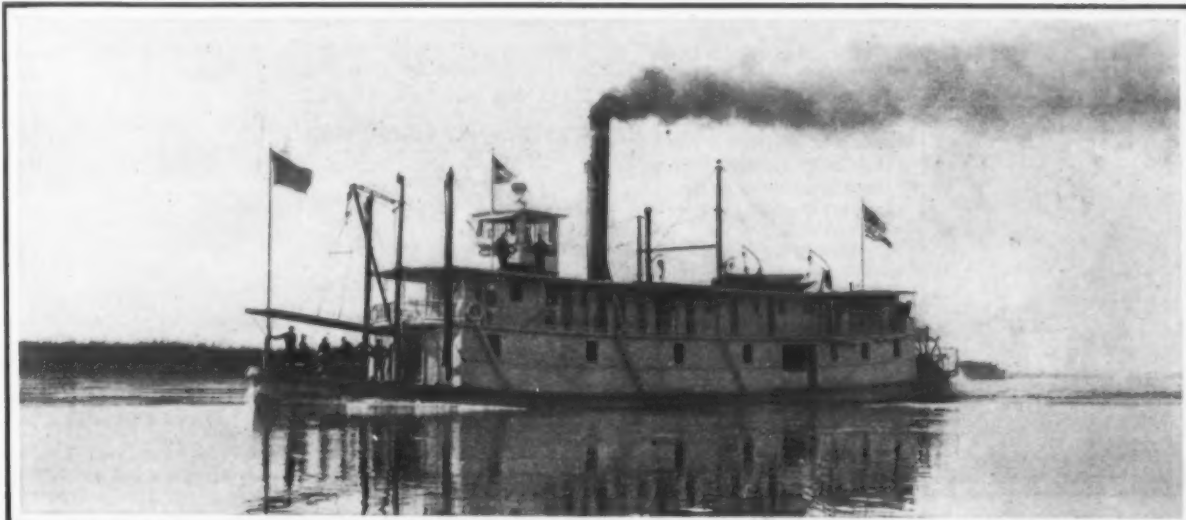
Your vote, once cast, can never be recalled. Think well, therefore! Measure the future and all that it contains before you take that final step, the casting of your ballot, that will help decide which of these two men shall be the next President of this nation.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

OHIO WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, CONNECTICUT THE SECOND, AND KANSAS THE THIRD



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) TWO DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.—Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Kansas. Justice Brewer, United States Supreme Court, and Speaker Cannon at Congressman Anthony's home, Leavenworth, Kan.



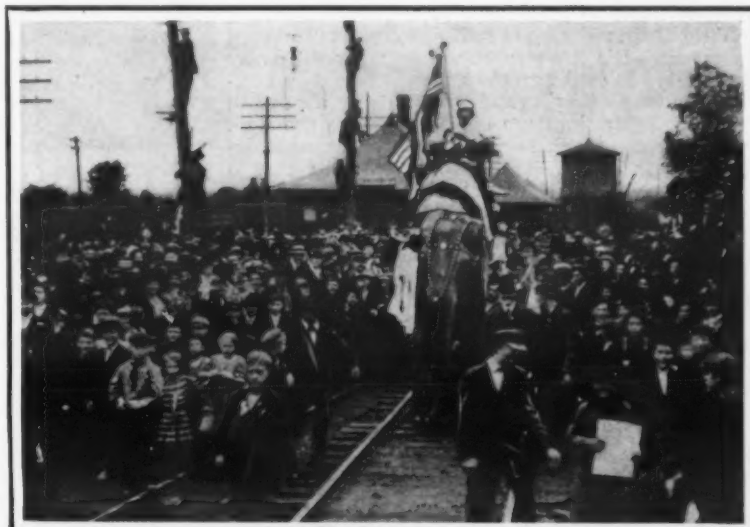
THE ARMY'S BOAT IN ALASKA—TRANSPORT "GENERAL JEFF DAVIS," AT FORT GIBBON, ON THE UPPER YUKON, A SUPPLY SHIP FOR MANY TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

Robert Whitfield, Alaska.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) A RESTAURANT UNLOCKED FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS—THE "BOWERY DELMONICO," AT NEW YORK, OPENED IN 1872, WHEN THE KEY WAS THROWN AWAY.

Peter Anderson, Connecticut.



UNIQUE RECEPTION FOR MR. TAFT—ELEPHANT REPRESENTING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, WITH LIBERTY GUIDING IT, WELCOMING THE NEXT PRESIDENT AT FARIBAUT, MINN.—George E. Luxton, Minnesota.



AN ILL-FATED VESSEL—BARK "STAR OF HENGAL," WRECKED IN A STORM ON CORONATION ISLAND, OFF THE COAST OF ALASKA—110 LIVES LOST.—L. J. Stellmann, California.



"HELLO"—A WIDE-AWAKE HOUSEHOLD PET.

Harry G. Fisher, New York.



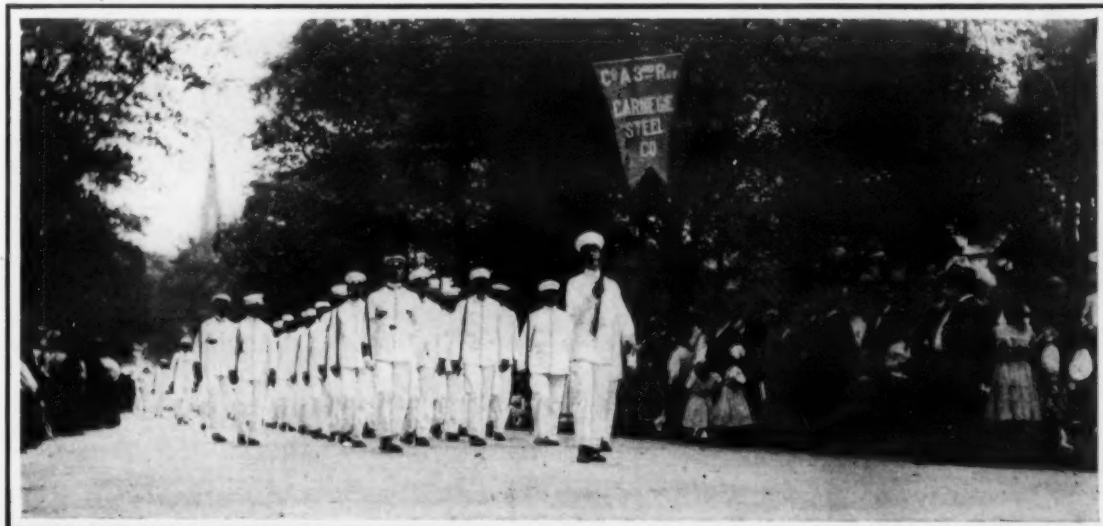
THE COCOANUT CROP IN FLORIDA—TOURIST GATHERING BIG NUTS FROM A TREE AT MIAMI.

Harriet Quimby, New York.



REMARKABLE LANDMARK ON THE CANADIAN SHORE OF LAKE ERIE—RUINS OF A FAMOUS ANTIQUE GRIST-MILL.

Dr. R. M. Patterson, Michigan.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN IN OHIO—COMPANY A, THIRD REGIMENT, CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY, MARCHING IN THE GREAT PROCESSION.—Eugene Joyce, Ohio.



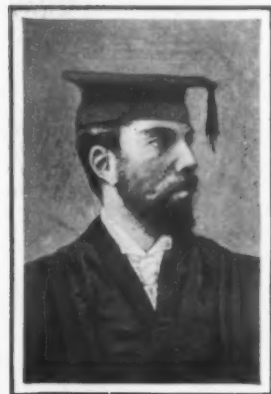
SAN FRANCISCO'S YOUNGEST FIREMAN—LATEST RECRUIT OF ENGINE COMPANY NO. 9.—J. P. Waters, California.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

LIVE THE LIFE WORTH WHILE.

By President Hadley, of Yale University.

LIFE is full of things that are worth having, but which we shall never have if we devote our time to thinking about them.



ARTHUR T. HADLEY, LL.D.,
President of Yale
University.

Public office is worth having, but the man who occupies his life scheming how to get office loses the chance of public service which makes that office honorable. Culture is worth having—almost infinitely worth having; but the man who sets out to make culture his primary object usually ends by being either a prig or a sham. Somehow or other the conscious seeking of a good thing, if kept up too long and too constantly, interferes with the chance of obtaining it. A man with whom ambition is the dominant motive—a man who, in

the language of the text, seeks great things for himself—is liable to three kinds of mistakes—mistakes of dishonesty, mistakes of selfishness, and mistakes of judgment. His life may be insincere; his life may be selfish. It is the greatest merit of American college life to-day that it values the charlatan least when his advertising signs are biggest, and has the least mercy for the selfish schemer when he has most obviously got ahead of his fellowmen. Shall I play to win a game for which my friends care by any means that lie within the rule, or shall I be guided by a spirit of sport which my friends will call quixotic, and lose? These are types of questions which meet you not in college only, but in every year of your life. In the Day of Judgment the wicked will be condemned not for the great sins which they have committed, but for the little services which they have left unrendered. The righteous will be distinguished not by the great deeds which they have remembered, but by the little deeds that they have forgotten. The question whether our friends win or lose any contest, from a tennis match to a presidential election, may appear overwhelmingly important at the moment, but the tennis match looks very small two months hence, and within two generations even the presidential election sinks into comparative insignificance. The one thing that grows greater as time goes on is the heroic character which men have achieved by not seeking great things, but simply doing daily duties without knowing it until they have achieved the power to meet any emergency that might arise.

WONDERFUL MECHANISM OF WALL STREET.

By Sereno S. Pratt, editor of the Wall Street Journal.

IT IS not too much to say that more business, measured by the dollar mark, is transacted in Wall Street in a single day than in all the rest of the country. But it is mostly a business in paper. Wall Street does not see a bale of cotton, but it deals in millions of bales; it rarely sees a bushel of wheat, but it buys and sells hundreds of millions of bushels. It mines no coal, or iron, or gold, or copper, and yet every day it deals in the shares of companies which mine these things. It transports not a ton of freight, and yet with its machinery of banks and exchanges and international finance and its control of railroads, it actually moves the commerce of the country. Here are the headquarters of the captains of industry. Now this wonderful mechanism of Wall Street, this stupendous financial concentration, are not the result of conspiracy or of accident. Nobody started out by design to make Wall Street the financial centre of the country. Nobody conspired to create in Wall Street a monopoly for the control of the commerce of the entire United States. What has taken place there is the

result of a growth. It has been an economic evolution. Wall Street is what it is because it has supplied the developing needs of the country with financial machinery, extensive enough and powerful enough to promote its industries and move the products from the farms and factories to the markets.

SOUND ADVICE TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

By Secretary of State Root.

YOU ARE now standing on the threshold of great opportunities. In all the ages never were so many avenues to success open to the young man of power, intellect, and force of character. In all the countries of the earth there is not one in which these personal characteristics are in such demand as in this peaceful, orderly America of ours. You are not to

Idylease.

WE LOVE to hear the wild birds greet

At morn their comrades in the trees,
And feel the heart of nature beat
With joyous throbs at Idylease.

To gaze upon the pine-crowned hills
And watch the streamlets downward flow,
From foaming falls and roaming rills,
Along the steepes of Ramapo.

To linger 'mid the shady scenes
Where rest invites the weary mind,
And evil never intervenes,
For thoughts are pure and unconfined.

To lie upon the dewless grass
And view above the radiant sky,
Then count the fleecy clouds that pass,
Like scenes before the dreamer's eye.

To mark the parent bird's delight,
As nestlings plume their eager wings,
Intent upon their infant flight,
In quest of more ethereal things.

To muse o'er rocks and running rills,
And trace Pequannock's whirls and bounds,
Whose liquid laughter in the hills
Fills all the air with soothing sounds.

To walk the woods alone with God,
As Enoch did unseen a while,
And know the paths our feet have trod
Were lighted by His loving smile.

DAVID BANKS SICKELS.

be mere storehouses of dry learning, all covered with dust, but you are to learn to be men. Boundless possibilities are yours. You will either fail or attain the brightest success. It is not so much what you learn as what you become. Now is the time for character forming. You are to be great and successful or failures in life. You have now that which all the world envies—youth. It now rests with you to commute that with capacity for happiness and power to work well, and my best wishes go with you.

GIVE THE CITY BOY A CHANCE.

By Governor Hughes, of New York.

WE WANT playgrounds in order that we may aid in the development of the sentiment of honor.

I do not know of any better way to teach the boy to be honorable and straight than to give him a chance to play with his comrades. In the playground he learns it without any suggestion of rebellion against instruction and precept and preaching. He learns it because he does not want anybody else to cheat him, and he is "down" on the boy that does not play fair. If there is one thing that we need more than another, it is the constant emphasis

among our citizens of that spirit of fair play which is learned best of all in childhood upon the playground. Now I do not know that by playgrounds we mean necessarily the development of particular forms of athletic sports. I am not an expert in the matter. I confess that I do not like to see any strenuous athletic contest except on the part of those who are trained for such contests, and then I do like to see them. We want just fun for boys and girls, but with the stimulus to the same feeling that the happy country boy finds when he goes whistling to nature's playgrounds. How it makes one's heart ache to go through the crowded quarters of the city!

WE MUST NOT PENALIZE SUCCESS.

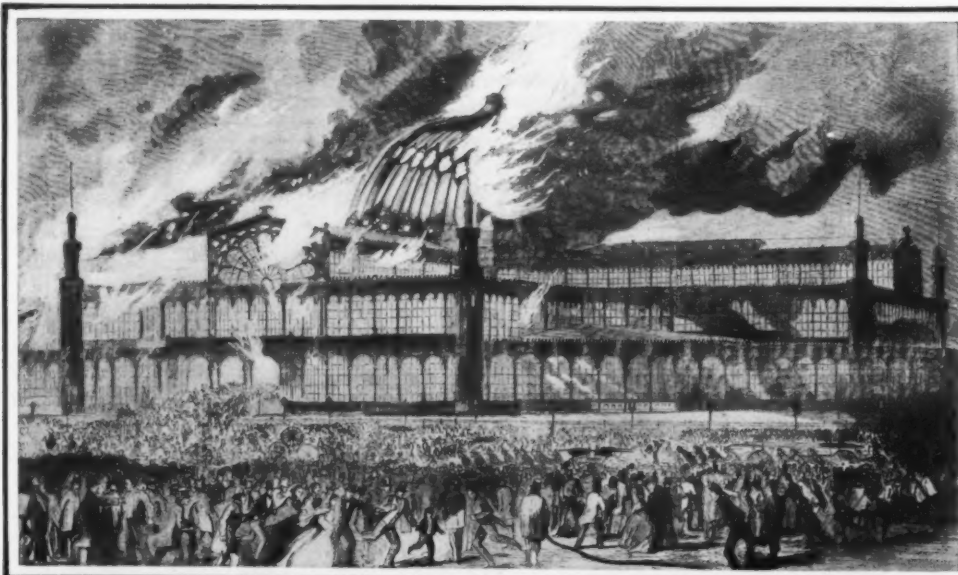
By Lewis Nixon, a prominent member of Tammany Hall.

MY CREED of government, and what I believe is its aim, is the conservation of individual initiative and opportunity alike in reward and responsibility. If a man, by better mental equipment, industry, or capacity, used along rightful lines, can do better than others, under our laws there should be no limit to what he may acquire. This country will never progress if we penalize success. The standard of integrity of American business men is as high as in any country under the sun. When the great statesmen of this country cast reflections upon the public honesty and character of the men who handle the commerce and finance of our country, they are doing us more harm than an active enemy.

CHURCH AND LABOR PROBLEMS.

By the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Church of the Ascension, New York.

LABOR needs God as much as God needs labor. What sort of a city would New York be, with its immense skyscrapers, if there was not, with every sound of the hammer, conscience entering into the construction. The existing array of the forces of labor against capital must be carefully guarded against bringing danger to the State. When two classes with conflicting interests meet, it is hard to prevent them from using force. What we want is justice by the method of peace. I believe that the church is in a position to facilitate a reform.



FALLING IN OF THE DOME ON THE EVENING OF THE FIRE, OCTOBER 6TH, 1858—IMMENSE CROWDS WATCHED THE BUILDING BURN.



RUINS THE NEXT MORNING—THE PALACE FACED SIXTH AVENUE AND EXTENDED FROM FORTIETH TO FORTY-SECOND STREET.

BURNING OF CRYSTAL PALACE, AT NEW YORK, FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, October 16th, 1858, and copyrighted.

Financing a National Political Campaign

WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND SOMETHING ABOUT ITS TREASURER, GEORGE R. SHELDON

By James Melvin Lee

IT IS a homely but true saying that "it takes money to make the mare go." It makes no difference what the mare carries or who the driver may be. In the political world too much attention has been paid to the drivers of the Republican elephant and of the Democratic donkey, and too little to the men who have secured the funds for the race to the White House. Another homely but equally true saying is that "any fool can spend money, but it takes a man of rare ability to collect it." Especially is this statement true of the gathering of subscriptions for campaign purposes. The Republican party is no more fortunate in the selection of its leader than of its treasurer. The new treasurer of the Republican National Committee is George R. Sheldon. His office in that capacity will be found on the tenth floor of the Metropolitan Building, New York. The headquarters of the committee, in fact, occupy the entire tenth floor of the tower section. From his office Mr. Sheldon looks out upon Madison Square—in many respects the greatest public square of the metropolis. Mr. Sheldon is certainly, to use an overworked phrase, "the man for the place." A banker by profession, he has been for a number of campaigns the treasurer of various Republican committees. To show how he has "come up from the ranks," it may be said that he was the treasurer of the New York County Republican committee from 1899 to 1903, and after that became treasurer of the New York State Republican committee in 1906. Without doubt, his excellent work in raising a fund of \$333,923.60 when Charles E. Hughes ran for Governor of New York had much to do with the selection of Mr. Sheldon as treasurer of the national committee.

A great deal of criticism has been made of late of the way in which college men in general, and Harvard men in particular, keep themselves aloof from politics. Yet if one would look into the subject, even a cursory glance would show that college men in general, and Harvard men in particular, have been taking a very active part in politics. Possibly President Roosevelt is the most striking example of the proof of the statement, but certainly Mr. George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, is a most typical one. Ever since the latter was graduated from Harvard University in 1879, he has tried to meet his political and civic duties as a patriotic citizen. This is the more remarkable when one considers the large number of banking, utility railway, and industrial corporations with which he is actively connected. To many people the mention of a campaign fund conveys the same impression as that of a corruption fund—so hard is it to get away from the tradition that the money is used to buy votes, etc.

Yet the most encouraging sign of purity in American politics is the large fund that is spent every campaign not to deceive the people, but to enlighten them on the points raised by the different political parties. Chief among such attempts to arouse the interest of the public is the circulation of the party platform. Of course this is the most important document of the campaign, and the first printing of the Republican platform will number 2,000,000 copies. Next in importance comes Taft's speech of acceptance, with an edition of 1,000,000 copies. The features of the Republican presidential candidate must be made familiar to all voters, and lithographs are printed in such number that if laid one next to the other, they would make a string of Taft pictures reaching from New York to San Francisco. A dozen or more pamphlets, ranging from eight to thirty pages, will also be distributed in large numbers. Even a still larger number of printed speeches will be distributed. The most pretentious publication is, of course, the Republican text-book, with an edition of over fifty thousand.

Important as is the work of the literary branch of



GEORGE RUMSEY SHELDON, TREASURER OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
Copyright, 1902, by George Prince.

the national committee, its cost is much less than that of the speakers' bureau, which provides the speakers for the campaign. A printed speech may be mailed to any part of the United States for a cent or two, but a speaker to address a meeting must not only be paid for his work, but also be carried to his destination and entertained while there. Then, too, the day of the cheap stump orator has passed, and expensive talent is needed to address the average audience of today. Often only a specialist can do the work, and specialists in any profession "come high." The expense of correspondence in conducting the regular routine work of the national committee is a large item. Often the letters ask what seem to be foolish questions, but every communication must be treated courteously and answered promptly. Every letter asking for a pamphlet or printed speech must be acknowledged, in addition to mailing the literature requested. The acknowledgment must be typewritten, as a printed slip might give offense—and every voter has his influence. No one can say that the expenses of these departments of the national committee are not perfectly legitimate or absolutely necessary. Publicity campaigns conducted on these methods cannot help promoting what Governor Hughes calls "the government of the people, for the people, by the people through public discussion and debate."

But we are getting too far away from the subject. The all-important question is where the money is coming from to conduct such campaigns. The task of collecting suitable funds is almost equal to the combined labors of Hercules. The recent decision to publish names of contributors and the law forbidding corporations to make contributions render the work still harder for the man who looks after the financial end of a presidential campaign. On this point Mr. Sheldon, the Republican treasurer, said recently, "The decision to publish the names of all contributors has made the matter of collecting funds up-hill work."

The gathering of funds will be done wholly under the auspices of the national committee, and will be directed by the treasurer, the assistant treasurer, and the advisory committee. The suggestion has been made that State committees handle the collections in their own States, but this plan does not appear to be feasible. The national committee will have its own agents in each State. No matter what the cartoonists and "funny men" on the newspapers may say about the generosity and eagerness with which people scramble over one another to hand in their subscriptions, the collection of campaign funds represents a lot of work—hard work. The elevator that runs to the tenth story of the Metropolitan Tower is a very easy-running one, but, needless to say, it is not overloaded with people who are anxious to leave money in the office of the treasurer of the Republican National Committee. Most subscriptions come through personal solicitation. Occasionally, however, Mr. Sheldon's heart is delighted by a visit during which a check is left or a promise to send one is made. But more often his visitor calls to get an appropriation to carry on the work in this or that section. Not infrequently the honor of a call on Mr. Sheldon is the desire of the visitor to get a job in some department.

Recently a man called at the Republican headquarters and asked to see Mr. Sheldon. He was plainly dressed, and every one thought that he wanted to get a job, or at least to secure the promise of a little help in his section of the country. He was bidden to take his turn among the others waiting to see the treasurer. At last he was admitted to Mr. Sheldon's office. "Mr. Sheldon," said he, "I am not a wealthy man, but in my own way I want to make a little contribution to the Republican campaign fund, in the hope that the party's success at the polls next November may bring back the prosperity that we have so long enjoyed. Possibly my offering is too small, but it is all I can afford to give. Would you care to accept two dollars?" It did not take Mr. Sheldon long to have the stranger by the hand. "My friend," said he, "your contribution is just the kind we want. It means much more self-sacrifice than some of those for large amounts. I promise you that no two dollars will do more work for the Republican party this fall than the two you have given."

It would be difficult to say on whose face was the brighter smile, whether on that of the man who left the office or on that of the one who sat down again behind the desk and awaited the next caller.

A biographical dictionary would probably sum up Mr. Sheldon's career somewhat as follows: SHELDON, GEORGE RUMSEY, son of William C. and Mary Sheldon; born at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16th, 1857; prepared for college at the St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; was graduated from Harvard University in 1878. In 1881 married Mary R. Seney, whose father was such a generous benefactor of Wesleyan University. Engaged in banking since 1879, etc., etc. The "etc." would probably include the list of business enterprises with which Mr. Sheldon is actively connected. It might give the clubs of which Mr. Sheldon is a member. Possibly it might say that he is the president of the Union League Club of New York—one of the most influential and exclusive of the metropolitan clubs, and, by the way, also one of the most strongly Republican. But such a biographical sketch does not give any idea of the man as he is known to his friends. His work in securing funds for the campaign is a work of unselfishness. The Republican party has been fortunate in the selection of men who in the past have financed its presidential campaigns, but never more so than in its choice of George R. Sheldon as treasurer of the national committee for 1908. He is a worthy successor of that splendid and public-spirited citizen, Cornelius N. Bliss.



HUNDREDS OF RESIDENTS OF ELGIN, ILL., ENJOYING THEIR VACATION IN TENTS ON THE BANKS OF THE FOX RIVER.

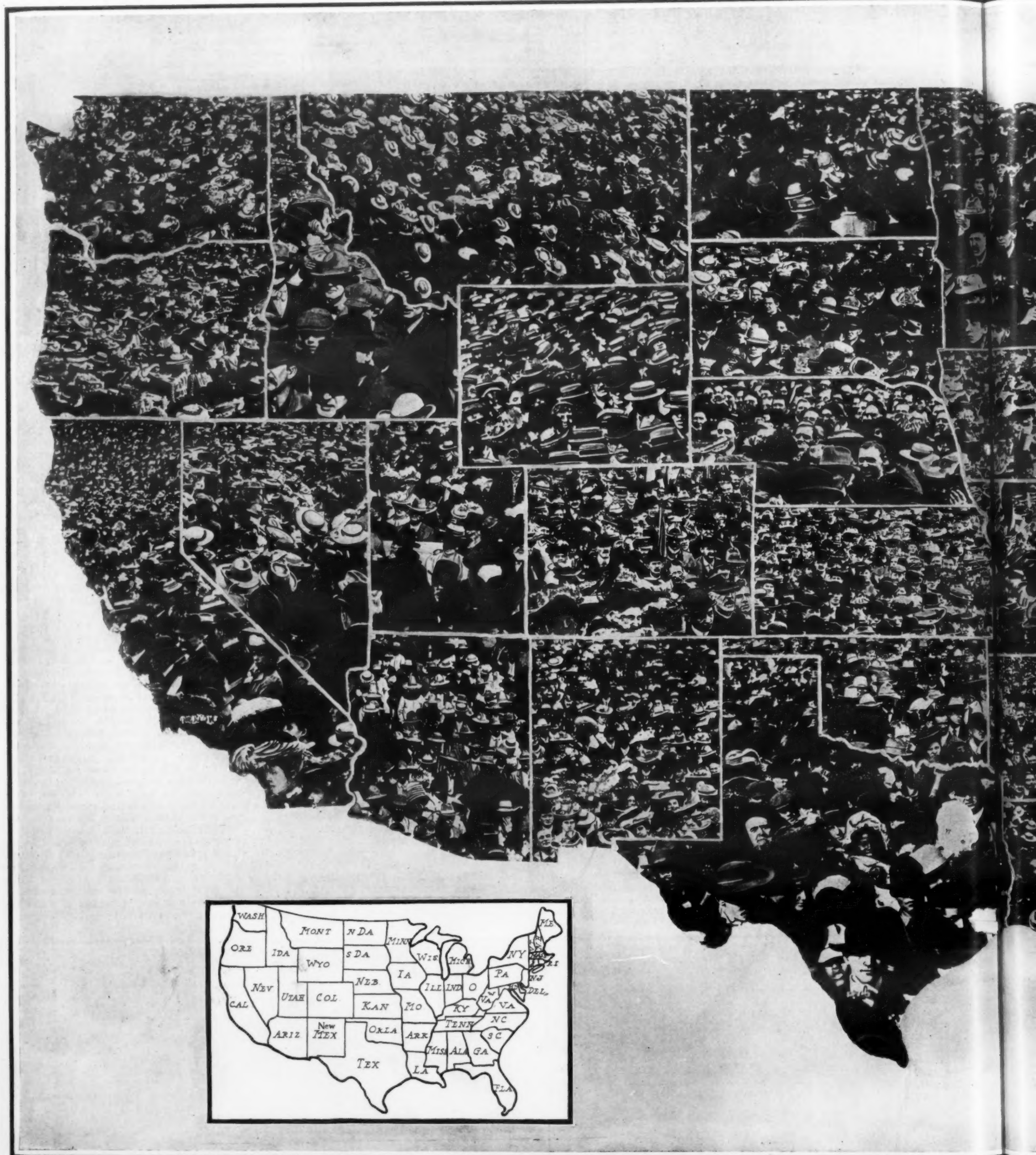


A JOLLY GROUP OF ELGINITES AT THEIR NOONDAY MEAL IN A FOX RIVER CAMP.

FAVORITE CAMPING-OUT PLACE OF A THRIVING WESTERN TOWN.

Photographs by David W. Dumsier.

Unique Map Indicating the Nation's Inter

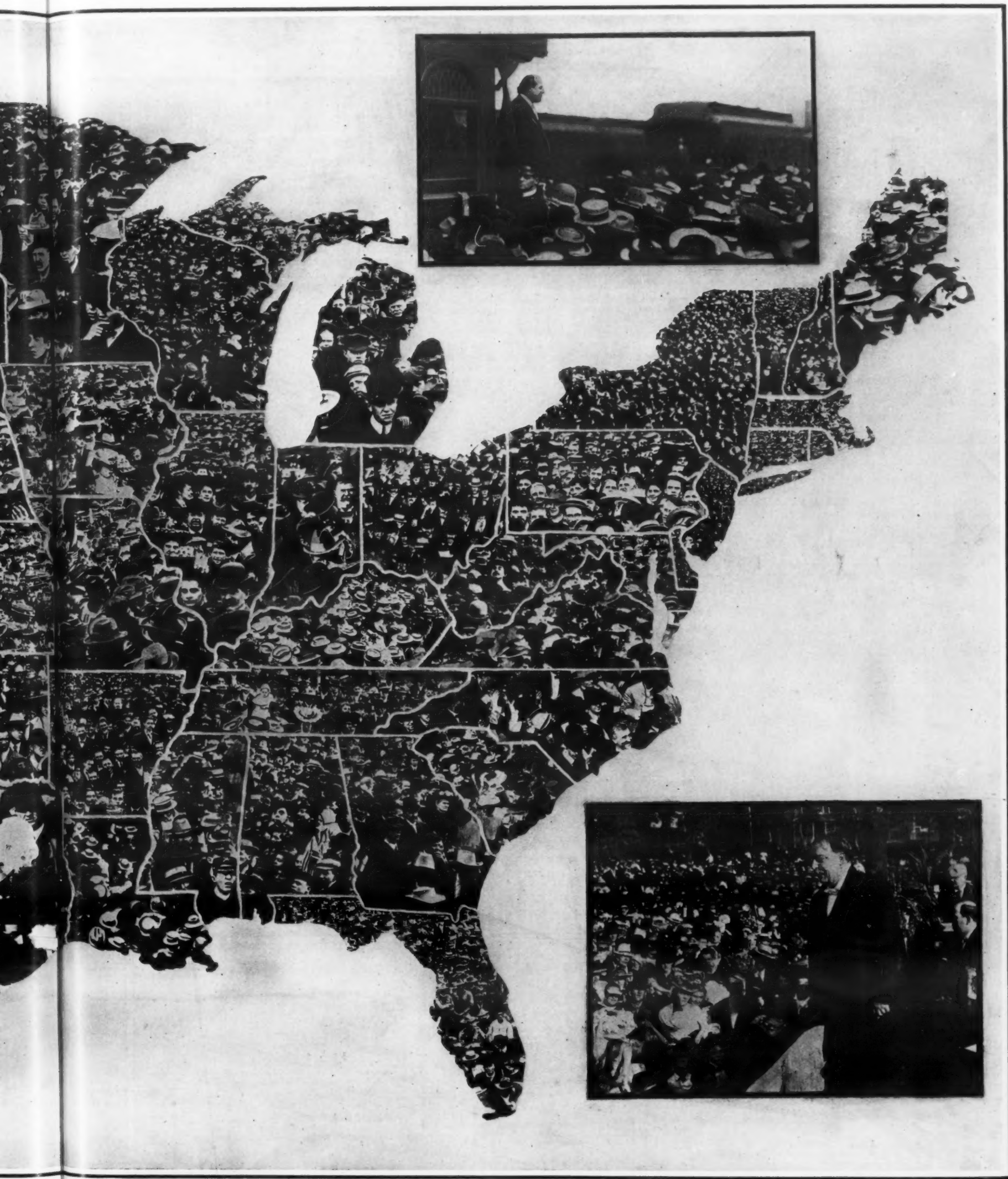


**Remarkable Composite Picture Showing the Great Crowds, Typical of Each
Two Leading Candidates for**

Mr. Taft (in lower right-hand corner) speaking to an enthusiastic multitude at Clinton, Ia.—Mr. Bryan (in upper right-hand corner) talking to a crowd at Utica,

E'S WEEKLY

s Interest in the Presidential Campaign



al of Each State of the Union, Which Are Now Being Addressed by the
didates for the Presidency.

ing to a crowd at Utica, N. Y.—Line map of United States in lower left-hand corner.—Photographs copyrighted, 1908, by Underwood & Underwood.

A Novel Solution of the Strike Problem

By Charles B. Stafford

THE MOST superficial analysis of the labor question discovers certain basic propositions. It is



CHARLES BURKE STAFFORD,
A prominent attorney of Chicago,
a Southerner by birth, and an
ardent admirer and supporter of
William J. Bryan.—*Walter*.

proper for men of the same craft to organize into guilds or unions for mutual assistance to the individual and for the general benefit of the craft. This inducts into the right of such unions to fix a scale of wages and hours. To enforce such scale it may be necessary for members of unions, affiliated either by nature of occupation or association to cease work as individuals or in mass, thereby creating what is commonly called a strike. It must be also conceded that while such unions or members have the undoubted right by friendly prayer or peaceful argument to induce others to not sup-

ply their places, interference with such others by force or assault, and violence or damage to person or property, must be condemned as vicious and absolutely unjustifiable.

The great labor problem that arises is how to permit the strike and the use of friendly prayer and peaceful argument, and at the same time prevent slugging, violence, and damage to person and property. The primary difficulty lies in the fact that legal methods can reach only what is known to the law. Malicious mischief, assault and battery, theft, murder, and similar acts are punishable because the law recognizes their existence and makes provision therefor. In strikes, when the identity of the malefactor has been sufficiently clearly established, punishment has sometimes followed; but it is a matter of common observation that few of the law-breakers implicated are either apprehended or convicted. The

reasons for this are readily appreciated—inability to identify afterward the offender, inability to single out the individual from a crowd or throng, and the universal amnesty usually accorded after the settlement of the strike as one of the implied conditions thereto. General knowledge of this customary immunity encourages the turbulent. Ruffians and vagabonds, whom persistent idleness and dissipation have by morbid perversion taught to grasp eagerly at riot and disorder as an opportunity to destroy for others that welfare of which their own misconduct has deprived them, suddenly become feverishly industrious in wickedness.

It is a conclusive deduction from the history of labor disputes that violent means have been as fruitless as they have been foolish. In all conflicts between employer and laborer that side has won which the general public sentiment of the community has decided to be in the right. No labor organization, either by its own members or by hired thugs, has ever been able to coerce a concession not merited. On the other hand, the righteous demands of the weakest servant have obtained recognition as soon as the general public became roused to their justice. Appreciation of these truths has introduced arbitration as a panacea. Arbitration as a preventive has done much. As the final adjudicator of terms and conditions of settlement, it must always be invoked. Its weakness lies in its inherent inability under present conditions to enforce its decisions. Its chief obstruction lies in the fact that in considering strikes and labor union it is treating quantities legally unknown.

The first step in a constructive plan for the control of strikes is to make them known to the law and brought within its scope. The labor union as a labor union should become an actual legal creation, and not a hybrid, a mutual benefit society, social organization, or corporation not for pecuniary profit. The law providing for the incorporation of a labor union should fix the qualifications of its membership, the general character and duties of its officers. The right to call a strike should be specifically granted under such conditions as might be deemed wise. Preliminary attempts to arbitrate should be required as necessary. The officer of a labor union vested with authority to call strikes should be punished for calling a strike

without a preliminary arbitration. Imprisonment should be imposed upon either employer or members of unions refusing to conform to the decisions of the arbitration. When the employer is a corporation, such imprisonment should be imposed upon its officers and directors, and they should be removed from office. Fines are no longer effective. Imprisonment is the only penalty whose dread will surely secure obedience to the law.

Such labor organizations should be required to keep accurate lists of the names and residences of their members. These lists should be carefully kept at the headquarters or business office which each organization should be required to maintain. Immediately upon the calling of a strike, the members of the organization should be summoned to the headquarters of the organization very much in the same way as militia regiments are now in emergencies called to arms. They should be compelled to go through the duty of roll-call and assembly. Every member of the organization should be required to spend certain hours each day at the organization headquarters. These hours should be intentionally fixed as covering the time when the employees affected by the strike would commonly be going to and from their place of employment. Police authorities should attend these roll-calls. Absentees or tardy responses thereto should be immediately inquired into before the police magistrates, and if not clearly and satisfactorily explained, the delinquent should be held in confinement until the termination of the strike. In this way, while the well-disposed members of the organization, who are in the great majority, could be easily kept in hand, the few camp followers who seek to thrive upon the riot and lawlessness incident to labor troubles would be deprived of the pretense under which they act, and without fear or prejudice could be dealt with as they deserve.

This is but a mere skeleton outline of a method that might be availing, of which the details could be elaborated until absolute protection could be guaranteed and secured to both capital and labor. Whether this method commends itself or not, one thing is certain—the solution of the problem, and its only solution, will be found in some phase of legalized trade unions and legalized strikes.



EXTENSIVE HEAP OF WASTED SAWDUST FROM A MILL IN A VERMONT SPRUCE TRACT—CAVES AND TUNNELS WERE MADE BY A FIRE WHICH BURNED FOR OVER THREE YEARS.



HUGE PILE OF SAWDUST AT LANESBORO, VT., WHICH IS BEING SOLD AT \$7.50 PER CARLOADS FOR FUEL PURPOSES—SAWDUST IS NOW BEING USED EXTENSIVELY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PULP-BOARD.

DISPOSING OF MOUNTAINS OF SAWDUST—THE OLD WASTEFUL AND THE NEW PROFITABLE WAY.



ONE OF THE DELEGATIONS FROM CLEVELAND, O., ON ITS ONE HUNDRED-MILE MARCH—THOUGH ALL MAY RIDE, THOSE WHO WALK THE LAST FIFTY MILES BECOME MEMBERS OF "THE ORDER OF THE RED KETTLE."



OHIO GYPSIES AT CAMP KETTLE, WHERE VARIOUS ATHLETIC SPORTS WERE PARTICIPATED IN—RELIGIOUS AND PATRIOTIC TRAINING IS PART OF THE ROUTINE AS MEMBERS SIT AROUND THE EVENING CAMP FIRES.

MARCH OF THE "OHIO GYPSIES," AN ORGANIZATION MADE UP OF MEMBERS OF THE DIFFERENT BOYS' CLUBS OF THE Y. M. C. A.'S IN OHIO.

Photographs by W. Frank McClure.

Feeding New York City's Millions on Fish

EARLY-MORNING SCENES AT FAMOUS FULTON MARKET, NEW YORK, WHEN THE FISHERMEN'S SMACKS COME IN FROM SEA



FISH DEALERS AT FULTON MARKET BUYING THEIR WEEKLY SUPPLY.



A FISHING SMACK COMING IN FROM SEA IN THE EARLY MORNING.



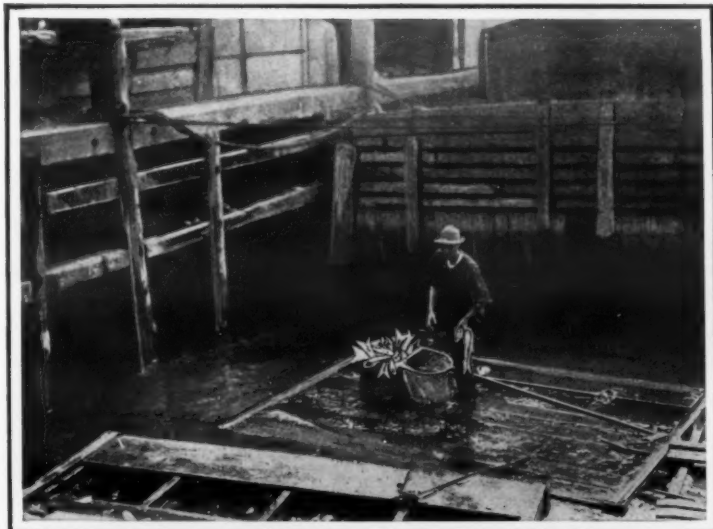
UNLOADING A FISHING SMACK AT FULTON MARKET.



FILLING BASKETS WITH FISH FROM A BOAT AT THE WHARF.



WAITING FOR A LIFT WITH HIS HEAVY BASKETFUL.



SKILLFULLY ASSORTING THE FISH INTO DIFFERENT GRADES.



CARTING THE FINNY CARGO ON A WHEELBARROW FROM BOAT TO MARKET.



DISTRIBUTING FISH AT THE MARKET INTO BOXES AND BARRELS.



MARKETMEN PACKING FLOUNDERS FOR SHIPMENT TO VARIOUS POINTS.



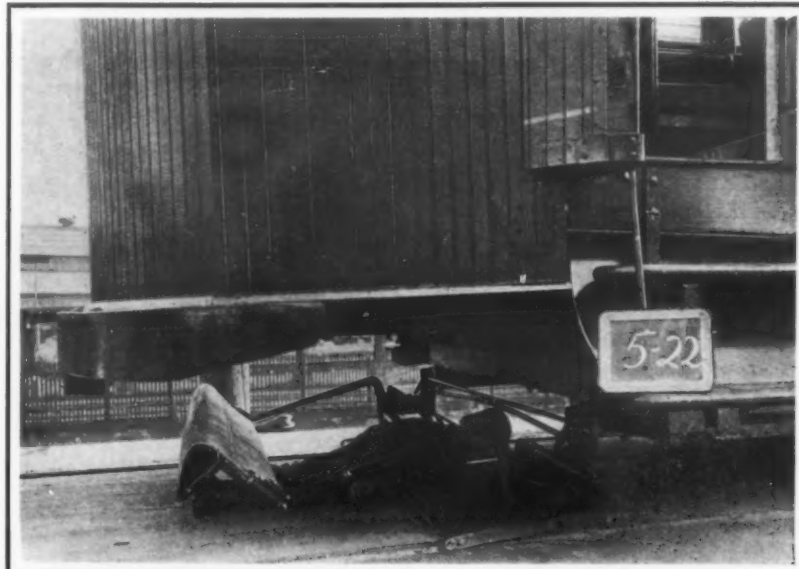
PREPARING A SMACK FOR ANOTHER CRUISE—CLEANING AND SALTING NETS TO PREVENT THEIR GETTING HARD.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

Important Test of Street-car Fenders at Schenectady, N. Y.



WRIGHT-CLARK DEVICE PICKING UP A DUMMY—SWING-BOARD IN FRONT AUTOMATICALLY DROPS THE FENDER WHEN THE CAR HITS A BODY.



MAKING TRIAL OF THE SEELEY FENDER, WHICH IS RELEASED BY A LEATHER BUFFER INSTEAD OF A SWING-BOARD WHEN A BODY IS STRUCK.

Give American Ships a Chance.

EDITOR OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY—In one of the recent issues of your paper I read with great pleasure an article on "Ship Subsidy." I hope your paper will keep the question before your readers during the campaign. As a protectionist I am heartily in favor of the ship-subsidy bill which has already passed the Senate and is now in the Committee on Marine and Fisheries of the House. I know that if Judge Taft is elected President in November he will use his best endeavors to get the bill through the House at the short session which meets on December 1st, and before he announces his Cabinet on March 4th.

Great Britain does seventy-five per cent. of the foreign carrying trade of this country, Germany and Norway the balance. In 1861 seventy per cent. of our carrying trade was done in American-built ships; to-day we are reduced to less than ten per cent. All protective tariffs, from the Morrill bill of 1861, which was signed by President Lincoln, down to the Dingley bill of 1897, only provided for the protection of the farmer and manufacturer from the cheap-labor products of foreign countries, while the American ship-builder, engaged in building vessels for foreign commerce, was overlooked and has been neglected for over forty years. The great prosperity under protection has caused increased wages and increased cost of materials, so that it has been impossible for American ship-builders to compete with makers of ships built in free-trade countries. With her cheap labor Great Britain can build vessels fifty per cent. cheaper, and man and maintain them at fifty per cent. less cost, than we can.

So American farmers and manufacturers must know that protecting their industries from cheap-labor products of foreign countries has caused the ruin of their countrymen engaged in ship-building, and the two former do not seem disposed to help the latter in their battle against free trade. I refer to the vote in the first session of this present Congress, when thirty-two representatives of the farmers of the middle West voted with a solid Democratic minority against the ship-subsidy rider to the post-office appropriation bill, then before the House. Under the laws of international commerce we cannot prevent foreign vessels from bringing in our coffee, tea, and rubber, and carrying back to foreign countries our manufactured goods. We could increase the tonnage tax on foreign vessels (which is ridiculously low), and use the income from this source to pay ocean-mail subsidies to American-built steamships manned by American seamen. All up-to-date countries, whether on a free-trade or a protective basis, grant subsidies to foster their merchant marine. Great Britain grants \$6,000,000, France \$5,000,000, Japan \$4,000,000, other countries smaller amounts, but America only \$1,500,000.

Four of the American subsidized lines run from the port of New York. One line, to Havana, Cuba, has a fleet of twenty-two steamships, nine of which are of eighteen knots' speed, with twin screws, open ports, re-enforced bows, and built, under supervision of the Navy Department, to work twelve five-inch guns. They were constructed in Cramp's yard in Philadelphia. They carry American crews and also apprentices, and in time of war they are at the service of the country as scouts, auxiliary cruisers, or transports. The vessels cost \$500,000 apiece to build. This line receives \$200,000 a year



ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN, MECHANICAL ENGINEER, REPRESENTING THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF NEW YORK, UNDER WHOSE AUSPICES THE TESTS WERE MADE.

Photographs by White.

from the government. The government last year, after paying all subsidies, made a profit on its sea postage of \$3,000,000.

The opponents of the ship subsidy claim that a subsidy is not protection; that protection puts money in the treasury, while a subsidy takes it out; so they want none of it. But if any money is to go out

of the treasury, they seem to be able to take care of that. They have been granted \$200,000 for free seeds and millions for irrigating the bad lands of the West. Now they ask for hundreds of millions for improving the waterways from the lakes to the gulf. We are spending \$300,000,000 on the Panama Canal to benefit foreign ship-owners, but when American ship-builders ask for only about \$4,000,000 a year to encourage ship-building, there is always some influence at work to defeat the bill. The Republican platforms of 1896, 1900, 1904, and 1908 each had a plank in favor of an American merchant marine. President McKinley, in his last public speech, spoke for an American merchant marine. The Fifty-ninth Congress, with a Republican majority of thirty in the Senate and one hundred and twelve in the House, and the Sixtieth Congress, with a Republican majority of thirty-two in the Senate and fifty-eight in the House, have failed to keep faith with Republican voters. I have attended a good many campaign meetings of the Republican party, but I have failed to hear any of the orators speak on the merchant-marine plank. Why were they silent?

America built the first steam vessel to ply the water; Great Britain constructed the first locomotive. We are protected against the cheap-labor-built locomotives of Great Britain, so to-day we supply our own country and ship our surplus locomotives to foreign countries. Having no protection against cheap-labor-built foreign vessels, we have no merchant marine. This is an object-lesson on free trade and protection! Two of our industries are protected and are prosperous; the third is left to battle with free trade and is put out of business. How a man that believes in American institutions can believe in free trade passes all understanding. It is true that Great Britain builds merchant steamships and battleships for all countries except America. We are capable of building our own; we have the coal, iron, and timber, the best-paid and most skilled labor in the world. We are building a navy second only to Great Britain's. Surely they should not expect us to be content to build only battleships and schooners. If protection to the ship-builders had gone along with protection of the farmer and manufacturer, we would have been building battleships and merchant steamships for our South American neighbors to-day. In 1892 we built 458 automobiles; in 1906 we built 58,000, France only 55,000, Great Britain 18,000, Germany 10,000. With protection a country is always on the top.

Yours truly,

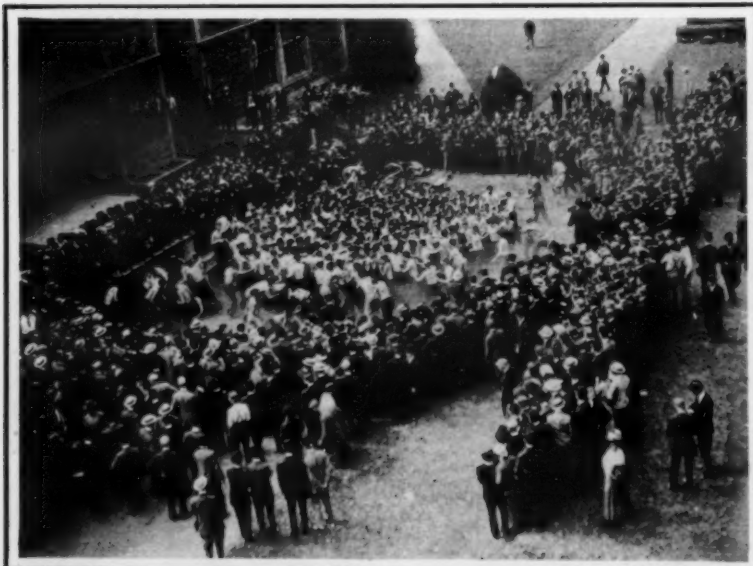
BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 23d, 1908. JOHN PLADWELL.

Sayings of a Philosopher.

(From "Pensive Ponderings," by Cuyler Reynolds.)

NEVER go seeking trouble, but keep watching for its appearance, so you may see its approach and turn the other way.

Never say to a friend, "When will you come to see me?" If they do not desire to come, surely their company could afford no pleasure.



SOPHOMORES DEFEATING THE FRESHMEN IN THE TIME-HONORED "TROUSER SCRAP" AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN WHICH IN TWENTY MINUTES ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS WERE DEPRIVED OF THEIR TROUSERS.—P-J. Press Bureau.



ANNUAL COLLEGE RUSH AT ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AT TERRE HAUTE, IND., IN WHICH THE ENTERING CLASS FOUGHT VALIANTLY FOR THE COVETED PRIVILEGE OF SMOKING "THE RUSH PIPE."—Glen M. Curry.

FALL BATTLES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES.

Pittsburgh Celebrates Her One Hundred and Fiftieth Birthday

PARADES AND THE LAYING OF CORNER-STONES AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF PENNSYLVANIA'S THRIVING INDUSTRIAL CITY



A LEADING FEATURE OF THE LAND PARADE, WITNESSED BY HALF A MILLION PEOPLE—EXCELLENT MARCHING OF THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.



DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF THE OCCASION—VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL S. M. B. YOUNG, AND GOVERNOR STUART, OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE CORNER-STONE EXERCISES OF G.A.R. MEMORIAL HALL.



GREAT ASSEMBLAGE OF G. A. R. MEN LISTENING TO THE ADDRESSES AT THE LAYING OF THE MEMORIAL HALL CORNER-STONE.



ONE OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE RIVER PARADE—RAFT BEARING TYPES OF EARLY SETTLERS WHO SAILED DOWN THE OHIO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO.



A FLOAT IN THE LAND PARADE WHICH WAS GREATLY ADMIRER.



STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT THE CORNER-STONE-LAYING EXERCISES AT THE NEW SCHOOL OF MINES.

Photographs by Paul H. Reilly.

Senator Foraker Asks for Fair Play.

A STRONG and manly statement has been issued by United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, asking for candid consideration and fair play in the matter of certain charges made against him. This should be accorded to him by every fair-minded citizen. The Senator's statement is as follows:

For the benefit of those who may not have read my former statements, I repeat that my employment was confined to the affairs of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio, including its reorganization after the decision of our Supreme Court dissolving the trust, and that it was ended long before the company had become in any way the object of legislation by Congress or the subject of attacks of any kind, in the courts or otherwise, by the United States government, and before any such legislation by Congress or any proceeding by the United States government against the company was proposed or foreseen, and that such employment has never been renewed, although, as heretofore shown, again tendered and declined in 1906. If I did not have a right to accept that employment I should have probably been criticised for having been for years employed by the

Ohio Traction Company on the ground that while such employment has no relation to my duties in Congress, yet in some way now unforeseen the company may be subjected hereafter to legislation by Congress or to Federal procedure against it, or perhaps I should be condemned for once representing the General Electric Company, although that was before I was elected to the Senate, or the Cincinnati Telephone Company, by which I was employed for many years before and for some time after I was elected to the Senate, because it is a branch of the Bell Telephone Company, and these companies—the General Electric and the Bell Telephone—have now been charged, according to the newspapers, with a violation of the anti-trust laws, and are to be civilly and criminally proceeded against by the Attorney General of the United States.

When I was employed by the Standard Oil Company there was no more knowledge or probability of that company's being legislated about by Congress or proceeded against in the Federal courts, so far as anybody was then aware, than there was and has been as to the other companies named at the times when I respectively represented them. If such mere possibilities are to bar employment, then no member of Congress can safely act as attorney in any case, and every one should immediately close his law office.

No such rule has ever heretofore obtained, and there is no reason why any such rule should obtain. All lawyers at least fully understand that when a professional service has been rendered and has been paid for, all obligation ceases on both sides, and that no lawyer

is bound by reason of a previous employment to show any favor at any subsequent time as attorney, as public official, or otherwise, to any one who may have been his client.

Finally, if I committed any offense against the law let somebody specifically point it out and proceed against me. The courts are open, and although they have been severely criticised, yet the people have confidence in them and will accept and be satisfied with their judgments. If there be any just basis for this reckless, wholesale defamation and attempted assassination of character let it take some tangible, open and fair form of procedure where all interested can appear and be fully heard.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.

SUPERIOR TO LEMONADE

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious tonic.



FAILURE OF THREE EAST SIDE BANKS IN NEW YORK.

SMALL DEPOSITORS BESIEGING ONE OF THE CLOSED INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH THEIR LITTLE ALL WAS LOST.

H. D. Blauvelt.



A NOTED RIVER NEARLY DRIED UP.

ALL THAT WAS LEFT, DURING THE LATE DROUGHT, OF THE WATER IN THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER THAT RUNS THE GREAT MILLS AT MANAYUNK, A SUBURB OF PHILADELPHIA.—P-J. Press Bureau.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

THE time has come for the people of this country to understand that they cannot expect a resumption of prosperity until every interest is given fair treatment and every man, rich or poor, is given fair play. When we divide the people of this country into masses and classes we enter upon the beginning of a revolutionary era such as that which marks the bloodiest pages of France. Every patriotic citizen should stand for the rights of all, for the uplift of the people, for the maintenance of law and order, and for fair play and honorable treatment for capital and labor alike. Demagogues and self-seeking politicians, silver-tongued orators, with all tongue and no heart, should be sent to the rear. When this time shall come the voice of the people will in stern reality be the voice of God.

It has become popular of late years to assail corporate wealth, to denounce the accumulations of those who have amassed great fortunes, and to stigmatize wealth, however acquired, as "tainted." These appeals have stirred up the selfish instincts of the masses and strengthened those who preach the doctrine of socialism without knowing what that doctrine means, and without regard to its utter impracticability. If we had set out deliberately to drive from this country some of the ablest, brainiest, and most powerful promoters of prosperity that the world has ever had we could not have adopted a better plan than that which has been taken up by the muck-rakers. It will be a sad day for this country when the mischievous notions of such disturbers are permitted to triumph. We should have already outlived the severity of last fall's panic if it had not been for the creation of a feeling of unsafety regarding the management of our railroads and of our industrial corporations. Whether evils existed or not, the fact remains that the good and the bad alike are assailed and compelled to submit to legislation of the most oppressive character. The mere fact that a man of wealth was identified with a railroad or an industrial corporation made him the subject of attack, no matter how honorable his private life, nor how clean his record in business.

Wanted to Know

THE TRUTH ABOUT GRAPE-NUTS FOOD.

It doesn't matter so much what you hear about a thing, it's what you know that counts. And correct knowledge is most likely to come from personal experience.

"About a year ago," writes a New York man, "I was bothered by indigestion, especially during the forenoon. I tried several remedies, without any permanent improvement.

"My breakfast usually consisted of oatmeal, steak or chops, bread, coffee, and some fruit.

"Hearing so much about Grape-Nuts, I concluded to give it a trial and find out if all I had heard of it was true.

"So I began with Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft-boiled eggs, toast, a cup of Postum, and some fruit. Before the end of the first week I was rid of the acidity of the stomach and felt much relieved.

"By the end of the second week all traces of indigestion had disappeared and I was in first-rate health once more. Before beginning this course of diet I never had any appetite for lunch, but now I can enjoy a hearty meal at noon-time." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

I was much impressed with the recent interview attributed to Mr. William Rockefeller while, on a Western trip, attending the meeting of the St. Paul directors at Milwaukee. In giving advice to young men who seek to attain success, he is quoted as saying that they should "work, save, and live clean lives." Mr. Rockefeller is quoted as denying that it is harder to attain success now than it was in other days. He contends that there are more opportunities to-day, and that the chances for success in business are greater than ever before. For this reason he admonishes the young man who hopes to make a place for himself in the world that he must work harder, attend more strictly to his business, and live a cleaner life, because where there is competition more effort is required, and the greater the effort the greater the reward. I cannot do better than quote Mr. Rockefeller's words, or at least the words that are attributed to him by the press dispatches. In answer to the inquiry whether it was not harder for a young man to succeed to-day than before the era of the corporations, Mr. Rockefeller said:

It is only harder because there are more young men to-day than there were then, and because competition is keener. Corporation hostility has been worked for all it is worth, but you have but to look around you to find that it is only an opposition to the business necessities of the times. I should say, live within your means is an axiom that must first of all be learned and heeded by the young man who wants to get on. Work is the chief pleasure of life. If you are contented with your employment you are happy. That is why young men should find out as early in life as possible what they are best fitted to do.

I have not been in sympathy with the attacks made on Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Archbold and their associates, and the attacks made so generally on men of wealth. I contend that they are not justified. For the most part our eminent millionaires have lived clean and wholesome lives. They have furnished examples of thrift, industry, and success, and have stimulated the ambition of an army of bright young men throughout the world.

I say this the more freely because the evidence is at hand in the testimony being taken in the case against the Standard Oil Company—testimony which discloses the falsity of the accusations so frequently and thoughtlessly made that the company achieved success by the most brutal and despicable methods. The testimony is open for inspection. It shows that the company followed the same course that every business must pursue in order to achieve success; that it met competition openly and fought the underhand methods of its rivals; that the employees of the company were not only instructed to deal fairly and squarely with all, but were compelled to do so, and were discharged for not doing so. It may not be popular to say these things, but in the interest of justice I say them, and I invite those of my readers who may disagree with me to familiarize themselves with the facts as they are being disclosed, and to judge whether I have misstated them.

If this country is great and prosperous more than any other country, it is because those who have capital have been willing to invest it in enterprises that produce a profit. If ability commands success, then they have been entitled to it. We have talked of our business depression, but it is as nothing compared with that which exists in other lands. The cable dispatches have reported the mobs of the unemployed in Scotland and the poorhouses full in England, and the masses struggling for employment at any wage. No such condition exists in the United States; yet we are being besought by demagogues to tie down our railroad and industrial enterprises by restrictive and oppressive legislation and to intimidate rather than to encourage the investment of capital.

I have no doubt that the business outlook is slowly improving and that it will continue to improve unless the presidential election should upset all calculations. The election of Taft will probably be followed by much greater strength in the stock market, but until we are assured that Taft is to be elected there must be doubt, uncertainty, and a wavering market. Every one familiar with Wall Street for any considerable length of time must have realized the impossibility of a bull market on the eve of an election fraught with such

serious consequences as the approaching one must be. It might do for a tricky, venturesome, and unscrupulous gambler to attempt to put up the price of one or two stocks as a certain Boston operator did, to the bitter disappointment of those who followed his advice, but that people of experience should think it possible to keep up the entire list during a presidential campaign involving a complete change in government is absurd on its face.

It will be a long time probably before we shall have another such bargain counter for stocks as we had last year at the time of the great break, but it is not impossible that my readers will have a fair chance to buy good investment stocks before election day at a more satisfactory figure. The mere fact that a chance of Bryan's election exists is sufficient to create timidity among careful investors. If by any chance the administration should be changed, foreign investors would feel so alarmed over the outcome that they would hasten to unload. This, added to liquidation at home, might make a new low record for the stock market all around. These considerations are in the minds of some who promoted the recent boom and who accumulated such a load of stocks that they hesitated to carry them over the election. I repeat the old axiom that a good profit is always the thing to take in Wall Street, and that the time to sell is when everybody is eager to buy, and the time to buy is when every one is rushing to sell.

X. Y. Z., Newark, N. J.: The Rock Island collateral 4s would be a better purchase than Col. Southern 1st pref. or Kansas City Southern pref., as matters now stand. I would not prefer the Rock Island collateral 5s, which are not as well secured as the 4s. The latter were issued in exchange for the stock of the old Rock Island Railroad, while the 5s were secured by Frisco common stock.

(Continued on page 380.)

FINANCIAL

AN INVESTMENT SECURITY YIELDING 6%

We offer for Short Term Investment a first lien 5 year Guaranteed Gold Note of one of the best constructed railroads in the country, at a price to yield 6 per cent. on the investment.

The total outstanding issue of \$17,000,000 notes is secured by a deposit of \$36,500,000 First Mortgage Bonds covering all the property of the company, including 446 miles of road and terminals. They are also secured by the deposit of additional high grade securities of a market value of over \$10,000,000.

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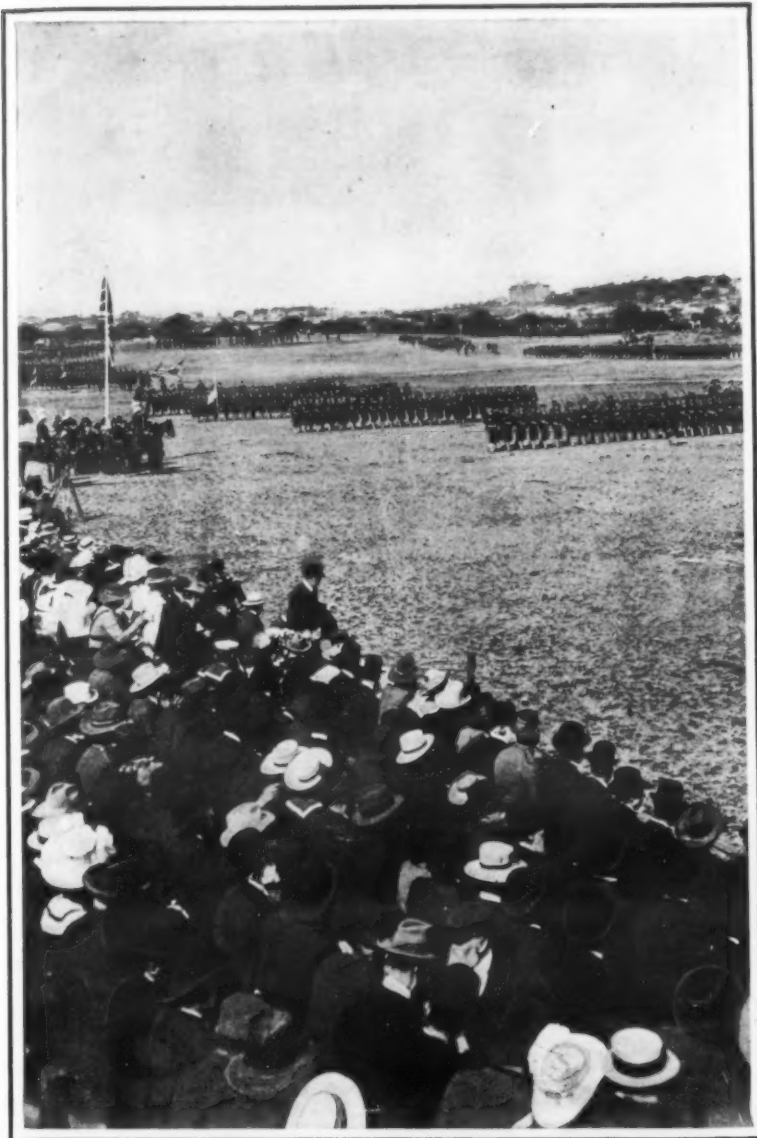
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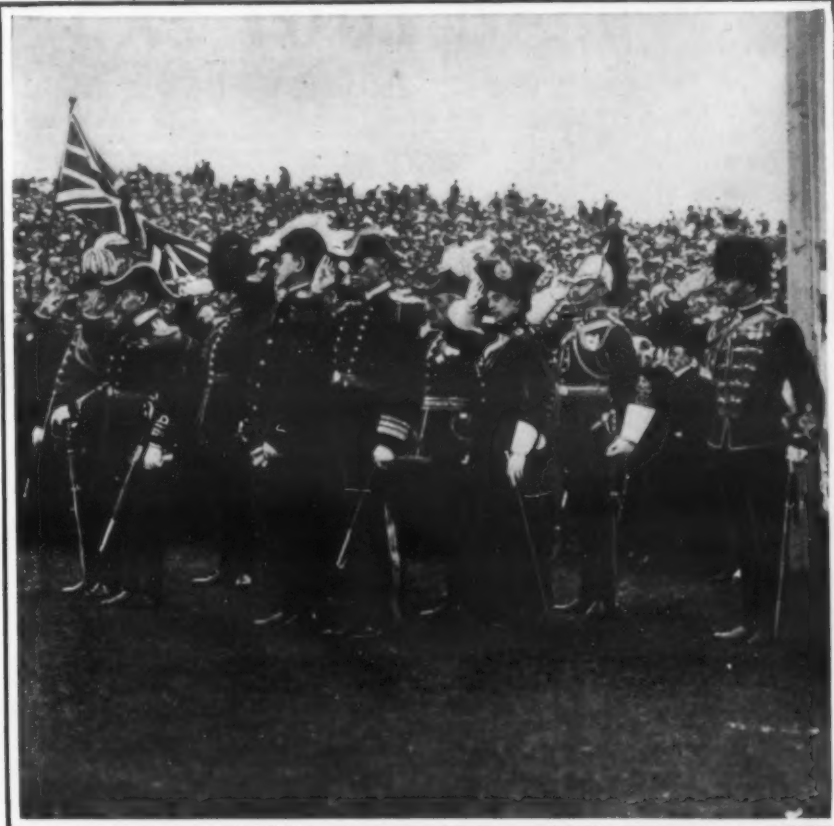
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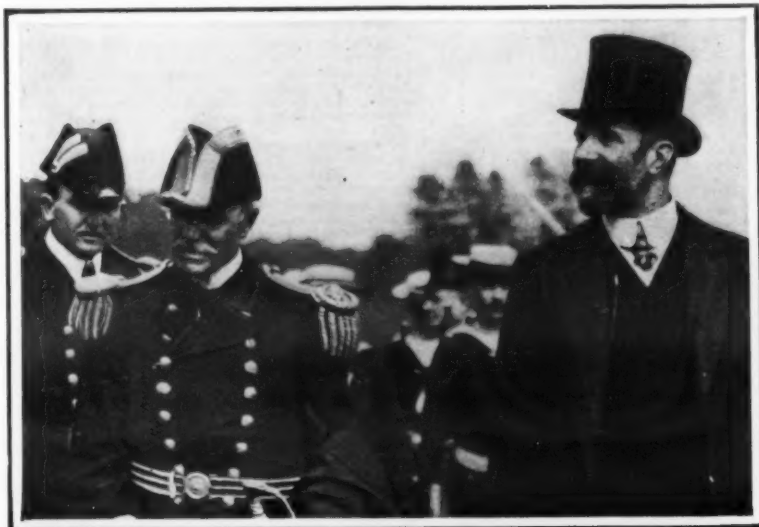
The American Fleet's Visit to Australasia



MARCH OF THE UNITED STATES BLUEJACKETS, A LEADING FEATURE OF THE BIG REVIEW AT SYDNEY, N. S. W.



THE GRAND REVIEW AT AUCKLAND, N. Z.—LORD PLUNKETT, GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE, LADY PLUNKETT, ADMIRAL SPERRY AND ADMIRAL POORE (BRITISH) AT THE SALUTING SPOT.



ADMIRAL SPERRY AND MR. DEAKIN, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA, AT THE OFFICIAL LANDING AT SYDNEY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE FLEET.



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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 CHAMBERS STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, September 28, 1908.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE assessment rolls of real estate and personal property in The City of New York for the year 1908, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are due and payable on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1908

at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers street, Manhattan, N. Y.
Borough of The Bronx, corner of Third and Tremont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Borough of Queens, corner of Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, N. Y.
Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, N. Y.

All taxes become liens on the day due and payable.

TO AVOID PENALTY TAXES MUST BE PAID IN OCTOBER.

Under the provisions of section 916 of the Charter, as amended by chapter 447, Laws of 1908, it is provided, "If any tax shall remain unpaid on the first day of November it shall be the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to charge, receive and collect upon such tax interest upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum to be calculated from the day on which the taxes become due and payable (October 5), as provided in section 914."

When checks are mailed to the Receiver of Taxes they must be accompanied by addressed envelopes with postage prepaid in order to insure return of receipted bills by mail.

Checks dated October 5 should be mailed to the Receiver as soon as possible after bills have been received by the taxpayer.

DRAW CHECKS ONLY TO THE ORDER OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

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Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 30, 1904. "Dear Sir:—ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE we find the best thing ever used when Drilling and Marching. We recommend it everywhere."—L. H. Nantz, Marine Service.

We will send PREPAID, Samples for Each Member of Marching Clubs if you will give us the address of the Captain or Secretary. Sold everywhere, 25c., or by mail. Address for FREE Samples, **ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.**

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 379.)

M. Kalamazoo, Mich.: U. S. Smelting pref. is either selling too low or its dividend is too high. The decided slump in the smelting business, which followed the depression in copper and other metals, is accountable for the reduced earnings of companies of this character. U. S. Smelting pref. is not in the investment class, but is a fair speculation.

A. Oswego, N. Y.: All of the cheap common stocks, like Alton, St. Louis Southwestern, Toledo St. Louis and Western, and Kansas City Southern, offer a fair speculation if bought on any decided reaction before election. Among the best of these I include Toledo St. Louis and Western and Kansas City So., because their preferred issues are paying dividends. St. Louis Southwestern pref. would be a better speculation than the common.

P. Peoria, Ill.: 1. The reduction in the dividend on International Paper pref. puts it on a 2 per cent. basis. I would not sacrifice the stock at this time. 2. If the market has an election scare and slump, buy any of the low-priced or high-priced dividend-payers with an expectation of a profit. J. F. Pier-son, Jr., & Co., 66 Broadway, New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange, make a specialty of buying small lots from one share upward. 3. The U. P. convertible 4s are not dear, considering their possibilities.

Locomotive: 1. I see nothing in Locomotive common until the railroad situation has been improved to an extent that will justify larger expenditures for equipment. If we should have a decided slump, Locomotive common would be a good speculation. 2. The condition of Dominion Copper has been completely changed since the slump in the copper market and in consequence a receiver has just been appointed. But for the decline in copper, Dominion would have been in a position to have paid dividends before this time.

B. A. J., Canton, O.: The complaint, if it were correctly stated, justified my answer, but I did not enter into the merits of the case and know nothing about them. Questions naturally arise between brokers and their customers as in every other business, but this does not imply that the broker is always to blame. If he is a member of the New York Stock Exchange he is usually not to blame because he cannot afford to become involved in such a way. I have no mercantile agency report on the firm to which you allude, but as far as my observation goes, it is enterprising and in good standing.

B. Dayton, O.: 1. The comparative weakness in Great Northern followed by a break has been charged to various causes, one of them the liquidation of a large account in behalf of an estate, and another the failure of Hill to protect his securities. This has led to the impression that the Hill interests are not so sanguine of the outlook as some others in Wall Street. On declines Great Northern is attractive, but not more so than U. P. or S. P. common. 2. American Sugar on reactions is a purchase in the judgment of those familiar with its operation. It continues to have a very large surplus and to show earnings in excess of dividend requirements. J., Baltimore, Md.: 1. The number of stock-

holders of Atchison is reported at about 25,000. The recent annual report made an unfavorable showing, though the dividend on the common was apparently more than earned. 2. I would not advise you to buy on a slender margin, particularly at this time, when the general election is a factor of prime importance. 3. Southern Pacific pref. pays 7 per cent. and seems entirely safe. A 25 per cent. margin would be abundant on a dividend-payer of this class; \$2,500 would be accepted as a margin on 100 shares. S. L. Blood & Co., 66 Broadway, New York, are prominent members of the Stock Exchange, and will carry you on margin. They invite correspondence.

C., Washington, D. C.: 1. It would be foolish and unnecessary to buy government bonds, because you can get entirely safe securities that will pay you twice as much as the interest yield on United States bonds. If the banks were not compelled to use government bonds as a basis for circulation, they would sell much lower. 2. I have commended the "Weekly Financial Review," issued by J. S. Bache & Co., of the New York Stock Exchange, because I have read it with a good deal of interest from week to week, and think, on the whole, it is pretty sound. You can receive it regularly without charge if you will write to Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, and mention Jasper. 3. On reactions Southern Pacific common and Amalgamated Copper.

D., Denver, Col.: 1. The Rock Island collateral 4s sold during the panic as low as 50. Rock Island securities have shown much greater strength of late, because of the statement that the obligations of the 'Frisco road are to be met, and that some of the entanglements of the 'Frisco system are to be unraveled. The Rock Island controls the 'Frisco. 2. The money you deposit with your broker is subject to check, the same as your deposit in a bank, and some brokers allow interest at current rates on cash balances, so that your money need not lie idle if you make no purchases with it. Dudley Brothers & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, allow interest on cash balances of all customers. 3. Third Avenue stock, on the financial statement of the property, is selling altogether too high. It is reported that its receivers expect to secure restitution of a large amount of money improperly charged up against the Third Avenue by the Metropolitan, but it is doubtful if this is much of an asset.

M., Elmira, N. Y.: 1. Investment railroad bonds of the gilt-edged quality will not net you more than 4 per cent., but this does not mean that you cannot buy first-class and really good stocks and bonds that will yield considerably more. Money is made more rapidly by buying the bonds of railroads that unquestionably have a future. The foundations of many a great fortune have been laid by investments of this character. It is for this reason that I have spoken favorably of the first mortgage railroad bonds netting over 5 per cent. on a standard railway in Iowa which Chisholm & Chapman, bankers, 18 Wall Street, New York, are offering. If you will write to the firm for their Circular B you will get the details of this bond offer. On its face it looks attractive. The same firm offers a good 5½ per cent. first mortgage industrial of high standing. 2. The decline in the stock market starting early in September has been followed by a period of dullness which is very natural under the circumstances. There has been some liquidation, and if the rate for money should rise sharply, the market would fall off and liquidation might be extensive.

R., Iilon, N. Y.: A good profit in the steel stocks might well be taken, in view of the fact that it is not improbable that we shall have an election scare in Wall Street before November 1st, and in that event a lower range of prices all around would be a natural result. On such a decline Southern Pacific common would be attractive. I suggested its purchase throughout the panic, when it sold twenty or thirty points lower. It stands much nearer an investment than Pressed Steel pref., American Cotton Oil common, or Kansas City Southern pref. I had rather have U. S. Steel pref. than Pressed Steel pref., because the former commands its field and will undoubtedly continue to do so, while concerns engaged in the manufacture of car equipments may suffer from the general disposition of the railroads to manufacture their own supplies. As a speculation Kansas City Southern pref. is not unattractive. The safest investment at present would be the purchase of bonds of the savings-bank class, though these yield a small revenue and have less chance of a speculative advance than active railway and industrial stocks.

G. R. Danville, Pa.: 1. While the strength of B. R. T. is puzzling, considering the condition of the property and the enormous obligations it carries, yet it is in the hands of able men who insist that they have the greatest confidence in its future. If it were possible to consolidate all the traction interests in New York City and vicinity, B. R. T. might come in on a satisfactory basis. I hesitate to advise you to sell it at such a sacrifice for in an active speculative market it might once more approximate par and enable you to escape such a loss. 2. Copper properties are so uncertain that one who buys must do so simply with the thought of speculation. I had rather have Utah Copper or Utah Con. than Nevada Con. The last mentioned has a vast body of very low-grade ore, and I have heard doubt expressed as to whether it can be smelted at a profit with copper at its present price. The election of Taft, in the judgment of many shrewd observers, will be followed by a marked advance in Wall Street and a general improvement in business. If this should ensue the copper market would be greatly advantaged, but it might be added that some polit-

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BURGES JOHNSON,
Port Washington, Long Island.

ical leaders are inclined to believe that the election is much in doubt.

S., Savannah, Ga.: 1. The reason why the Lackawanna Steel 5s due March 1909 at 98½ or 97 net about 11 per cent. is obvious if you will stop to look at the figures. It is true that they pay only 5 per cent., but as they fall due in less than 6 months you get the advantage and profit of the difference between the cost price and par, for they must be paid at par unless the notes should be renewed. 2. In the days when railroads were built by what were called "construction companies," the insiders who furnished the money for construction received bonds on the road in payment for their money and also a stock bonus. They made their money by the advance of the stock after the road was completed. The offer of a 6 per cent. gold bond with a 50 per cent. stock bonus made by the Belle Terre Estates is on the same basis. These bonds pay 6 per cent. to the investor and the development of the property is expected to give the stock a dividend quality so that the investor has a chance to speculate as well as to invest. The details concerning this proposition will be found in "Circular No. 93," which will be sent you on application to Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 40 Pine Street, New York City. 3. Short-term notes sell on a better basis than long-term bonds because investors usually regard the term of the security as a matter of considerable importance.

(Continued on page 381.)



OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE CELEBRATION—MASTER HAZLETT LIGHTING THE LAMPS AT CITY HALL.

Right to left, front row: Superintendent of Schools Brumbaugh, Mayor Reyburn, Councilman Hazlett, Mrs. Hazlett, Director of Public Safety Clay, Master Hazlett.



THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES—GOVERNOR STUART AND STAFF ENTERING CHRIST CHURCH UNDER ESCORT OF CITY TROOPERS.

GREATEST CIVIC CELEBRATION IN OUR HISTORY.

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Photographs by P-J. Press Bureau.

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ACETYLENE LIGHTED HOMES: One fifty-cent high efficiency Alco burner free for each name and address of a dealer selling or installing acetylene house-lighting generators. **AMERICAN LAVA MFG CO.**, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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\$150 TO \$500 MONTHLY EASILY MADE fitting eyeglasses. Write for Free "Booklet 12." Tells how. National Optical College, St. Louis.

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Bear the script name of
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Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

Have you seen
The Teddy Bears in "Judge?"

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 380.)

M., East Orange, N. J.: As a rule I do not regard bonds secured by collateral as of the same class as bonds secured by a mortgage on the railroad property itself, but the C. B. and Q.'s stand well and are not dear at current prices.

F., Rutland, Vt.: 1. Baltimore and Ohio pref. pays 4 per cent., and Atchafalpa pref. 5 per cent. Both are good. 2. The 8 per cent. first mortgages to which you refer are offered on real estate in Houston, Tex., by William C. McLelland, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Tex. You can write to him for his references. I am not familiar with the properties, and cannot answer your questions in detail.

NEW YORK, October 8th, 1908.

JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

A GLARING illustration of that reprehensible practice called "rigging the market" is given in the recent remarkable fluctuations of Orphan copper stock. This stock began the week at 8½, but the next day it was quoted on the New York curb at 5. Later it dropped to 4½, and by Thursday it was changing hands at 3½. At one time during that day the highest bid was 1½. Several brokers who had been compelled to buy the stock at 8½ on Monday, in order to make deliveries on sales previously made at a much lower price, felt that they had not been given the square deal by those manipulating the stock. The brokers said that stock originally sold belonged to out-of-town customers, and hence a little delay in delivery should have been allowed them. When the stock later fell to its lowest point, the brokers were even more positive that they had been treated unfairly. One explanation given for the break is that stock pledged in a loan, and which the promoters of the company thought was withheld from the market, was offered for sale. The exact status of this stock does not seem to be certain.

The transactions of those handling the stock of mining companies should always be, like the actions of Caesar's wife, "above suspicion." Otherwise, legitimate mining enterprises will be hurt and investors will be tempted to place their money in other ventures. Why should not dealing in mining stock be as honest and aboveboard as any other legitimate business?

O., Waupaca, Wis.: I know of no such company in Arizona, though there is one of a similar name in Mexico not yet on a paying basis.

Nevada, Syracuse, N. Y.: A great many new mining camps have been opened in Nevada during the past few years, but I have no knowledge of the one you mention. You probably will find it on the new map of Nevada just issued by Makeever Brothers, 170 Broadway, New York. The firm offers to send a copy of this map without charge to any of its readers who may choose to write for it. Mention LESLIE'S.

A., Detroit, Mich.: On a sharp break Calumet and Arizona and stocks of that class could be bought for speculation, with chances of a profit. The other stocks you name, including Copper Range, North Butte, Tennessee, Butte Coalition, and Utah Copper, are all favorably regarded, and especially Tennessee, on the report that a leading industrial corporation, a large consumer of copper, is to be interested in the property.

H., Fort Sheridan, Ill.: There are several mines bearing the name of Victoria. You probably refer to the Victoria Copper Mining Company in Michigan, with its main office at Victoria, in that State. It was organized in 1899, with a capital of \$2,500,000, par value \$25, and \$12 paid in. The last assessment of \$1 was paid in August, 1906. It has a very cheap water power and can be worked most economically. The stock has sold as low as 2 this year, and as high as 6½. Last year the prices ranged from 3½ to 11½. It will be seen that it is a speculative proposition. I know nothing about the Wireless concern.

D., St. Paul: 1. The rumored illness of Colonel Greene, and the statement that he has retired to the mountains of Mexico for a long rest, probably signify that the Greene Gold-Silver and the Greene Gold will have to take their chances. It is said that the Greene Gold-Silver properties will go under the hammer. In view of all the glowing statements that Colonel Greene had given out concerning his Mexican properties, the result is very disappointing, and his retirement under the circumstances is not what might have been expected from a good fighter. 2. Non-assenting stockholders of the Davis-Daily will only receive a dividend of 50 cents per share in the liquidation of their stock.

(Continued on page 382.)



Which is the Trained Man's Home?

There's no reason why you should remain in the untrained class when you can so easily qualify for a **bigger salary** through the help of the International Correspondence Schools. To learn about it **without charge**, simply mark and mail the attached coupon.

There's no experiment or uncertainty about this. The I. C. S. has raised the salaries of thousands of poorly paid men—and at the work they like best. Every month the I. C. S. receives hundreds of **voluntary** letters telling of promotion and increase in salary received wholly through I. C. S. training. During July the number was **310**. To learn how you, too, can advance, mark the coupon.

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One Dollar.

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Making Money in Mining.

(Continued from page 381).

J. G., Pittsburgh, Pa.: Yes, if I had a profit.
P., Bridgewater, S. D.: I do not advise the purchase of Nevada Congo at the price you name. It is by no means in the investment class.

McDonnell, Lowell, Mich.: The Temagami Cobalt is one of a large number of propositions in the newly discovered silver region of Canada which are being promoted with diligence. The real value of all these properties is conjectural, and it is quite certain that some of them will prove disappointing. Except as a speculative venture, I would not advise the purchase.

S., Muskegon, Mich.: The secretary of the Good Luck Mining and Milling Company advises me that the fifty-ton mill is expected to be in operation by the middle of November on a very profitable basis. It is evident, from the voluminous data sent me, that a good deal of work must still be done on this property before it can be determined whether it can meet the glowing expectations of its prospectus.

J. G., New York: 1. I am told that U. S. Graphite pref. on the present basis is a fair speculation. 2. I do not know what would be done in such a matter, but would advise you to submit the proposition to the company. 3. Such properties depend for their success on the ability and enterprise of their management. They are not classed as Wall Street securities, and if you desire to realize on your holdings at any time it might be difficult to dispose of them advantageously.

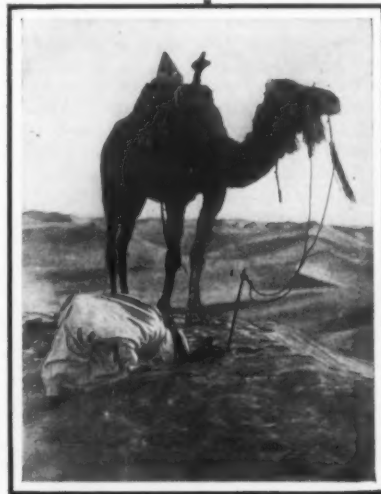
F. Sch., New York: The Ontario Silver Mining Company has been one of the largest silver producers in the country, and has paid out over \$13,000,000 in dividends, though none has been paid in the last six years. J. E. Bamberger is president, and the capital is \$15,000,000. The low price of silver has operated to reduce the earnings largely, and, of course, the mines are being depleted by each year's output. During the panic last year the stock got to a little above 2, and it has sold at 1 1/4 this year, though at one time it sold as high as 6. The par value is 100. It is a speculative proposition, and its reports are not very voluminous or satisfactory.

NEW YORK, October 8th, 1908.

ROSCOE.

Morning Prayer in the Desert.

EVERY Mohammedan is required to pray five times every day. The first prayer is uttered at daybreak, the second about noon, the third in the afternoon, the fourth at sunset, and the fifth



at nightfall. It makes no difference where the follower may be, whether in the crowded street or on the lonely desert, he must make these supplications to the Great Ruler.—*The London Sphere.*

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

TALK of the benefit of life insurance! Here is something really commendable. Just think of a life-insurance policy which enables you to leave to your wife a monthly income—a guaranteed sum which nothing can disturb; not affected by hard times, bad judgment in investments—which cannot be lost, depreciated, or stolen, but which will come to her regularly every month for twenty years or for her lifetime if you want it so. It enables her to adjust and meet the family expenditures, relieving her from all worry and putting poverty out of reach. This is exactly what is accomplished by the new monthly income policy just issued by the Prudential Insurance Company, the very latest development of modern life insurance.

The demand for a policy of this kind must needs be great, for it relieves the wife and mother of the responsibilities of securing a safe and profitable investment for the life-insurance money, and assures her an income which comes to

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a box.

OVERINDULGENT.

"I have such an indulgent husband," said little Mrs. Doll.
"Yes, so George says," responded Mrs. Spiteful. "Sometimes indulges a little too much, doesn't he?"

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for the children. 25c a bottle.

her in the way she is most capable of dealing with it and making the most of it. Give the American mother a fixed monthly income and she will keep the family together and the children in school, when a man might utterly fail. Give her a monthly income and she will keep inside of it. With the new monthly income policy of the Prudential the husband and father can provide insurance protection in the most practical and useful form—a policy to pay the rent and the household bills.

This covers the time occupied in the development and training of the youngest child. It provides for food, clothing, and education by a fixed, regular monthly payment which cannot fail. The comparatively small cost at which this provision for the wife and family can be made is another attractive feature of this newest idea in life insurance. At the age of thirty, for instance, a policy guaranteeing a payment to the wife of fifty dollars per month for twenty years after the husband's death would cost \$167.35, which is equivalent to a saving of less than forty-six cents per day. The Prudential is entitled to great credit for presenting the monthly income policy to the public.

L., Woonsocket, R. I.: I do not recall any such failure.

H., Joplin, Mo.: I will endeavor to secure the explanation.

M., St. Joseph: Do you mean the company of that name in Chicago or St. Louis?

T., Peoria, Ill.: The company purchased by the Pittsburgh Trust is known as the Washington Life. A new management has been installed. It is understood that it will write participating as well as non-participating insurance hereafter.

S., Salina, Kan.: I do not regard the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, N. J., as better than any other of the old-line companies of its class. The Bankers' Life of Des Moines and the Guarantee Fund Life Association of Omaha are not included in the old-line companies. I have never favored assessment insurance, for reasons that I have frequently given.

F., St. Paul: The suit you refer to was tried at White Plains, N. Y., and was brought against the Chapter General of America of the Knights of St. John and Malta by Mr. Mack, a member of the New York commandery of that order. His certificate called for a death benefit of \$2,000 or an old-age pension of \$400 a year for five years. He applied for the pension and received two payments, when the society was bidden by the insurance department to discontinue old-age payments. Suit was brought, and the court has ordered that the contract be carried out in full.

B., Denver, Col.: 1. The Equitable of Iowa was established in 1867, but has not had growth commensurate with its age. It makes an excellent report, however, and is apparently prosperous. 2. There is no reason why a State insurance department should not answer inquiries regarding an insurance company, if such inquiries relate to data that the department has on hand and that should be made public. It would be easier to get your facts from the annual report of the company, if you cared to dig them out. A State department would hardly care to answer inquiries regarding the standing of a company, unless in special cases where inquiries were necessary and pertinent. Otherwise insurance departments would simply become information bureaus.

L., St. Louis: The facts you have given me are not sufficiently definite to enable me to advise you. How much would you expect to invest in the farm? I fear that if the price is large the premium might be more than you would be able to meet, if your only source of income is from your occupation, which classifies you as a sort of an "intermediate hazardous risk," on which insurance companies restrict the amount of insurance. It would be necessary to know the age of your son. I am inclined to think that, considering all the details of the matter, it might be well for you to communicate with some company particularly interested in answering questions regarding such matters. Why not address your inquiry to "Department S. of the Prudential Life, Newark, N. J.," giving the facts I have stated? If the reply is unsatisfactory communicate with me again.

H., Joplin, Mo.: 1. For a young man of slender means, if he expects to get a policy of any amount, he must choose the least expensive. A "straight life" would be the best, because an endowment

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FINALE
TO A
GOOD
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This famous cordial, now made at Tarragona, Spain, was for centuries distilled by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) at the Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, France, and known throughout the world as Chartreuse. The above cut represents the bottle and label employed in the putting up of the article since the Monks' expulsion from France, and it is now known as Liqueur Pères Chartreux (the Monks, however, still retain the right to use the old bottle and label as well), distilled by the same order of Monks, who have securely guarded the secret of its manufacture for hundreds of years, taking it with them at the time they left the Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, and who, therefore, alone possess a knowledge of the elements of this delicious nectar. No Liqueur associated with the name of the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) and made since their expulsion from France is genuine except that made by them at Tarragona, Spain.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafes
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would necessarily be more expensive. On the other hand, an endowment, having a larger reserve, would be better collateral on which to borrow. 2. The amount that could be borrowed on the face of the policy would depend upon the character of the policy and the number of years it had been in force. The more you had paid on it the greater its value for borrowing purposes. 3. The company itself would loan on a straight-life policy after it had been carried two or three years. It would be easier to get a loan on an endowment than on a straight life. The amount of loan would depend upon the premium paid and not on the face of the policy. If you could get some friend who had confidence in you, and who is interested in your welfare and your education, to loan you a sufficient amount to pay the premium on an endowment policy, that would be the easiest way to accomplish your purpose, because you could give him the policy as security. It would certainly mature at the end of the endowment period, and meanwhile you would be putting yourself in position to give it such further security as your circumstances would command.

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 "He never paid me for it."
 "Just like him."—Punch.

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push should do well in summer canvassing for a strictly high-class American book.

AMERICAN Consul H. L. Spahr, of Breslau, says that that city is a good field for the sale of American automobiles. Breslau has a large wealthy class, compared with other German cities. The streets are wide and well paved, and excellent roads lead into the country. There is also a good field for the sale of motor-boats, as the River Oder is well adapted for such craft.

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No. 43

T. Roseman
Secretary.

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the "Teddy Bears"
in "Judge?"

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Arthur E. Jamison.



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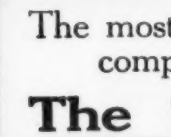
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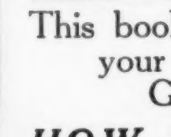
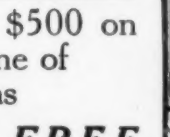

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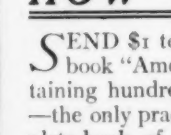
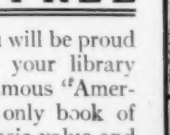

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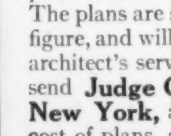
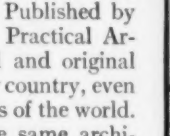

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